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THE FRONT PAGE

THE British Government is not our Government, and it behoves Canadians to be as restrained and tactful in discussing its proceedings as we expect people of England and Scotland to be in discussing the actions of Canada—and that is considerably restrained and tactful. But the British Royal Family is our Royal Family, and ex-King Edward VIII was our King; and we think it is permissible for Canadians to hold and to express opinions concerning the recent management of the Royal Family's affairs, even if those opinions are not wholly complimentary.

The British Government appears to us to be at the same time both profoundly and unnecessarily concerned about the possibility of the Duke of Windsor becoming a disturbing political force in Great Britain, and invincibly determined to pursue courses which are calculated to win for the Duke the precise kind of sympathy that would tend to make him such a force. The decision as to the Duchess of Windsor's title and precedence seems to strain to the limits all the existing formulae; but it is true that none of these are exactly applicable to the situation, that there may have been urgent personal reasons for the decision, and that anyhow it will not strike the mind of the average person in or out of the Empire as vitally important.

Much more serious is the attitude of implacable hostility towards the wedding ceremony itself. This was shown in the general prohibition against official attendance by any British dignitaries, which cannot possibly have been a personal decision of the King himself or of a majority of the immediate Royal Family. Nor, we think, can the Government be exempted from responsibility for the extraordinary series of inept attitudes taken by the ecclesiastical authorities, culminating in their pathetic admission of powerlessness to do anything in face of the courageous action of an unknown and hitherto insignificant parish priest. A word from Downing Street would certainly have sufficed to induce these authorities to disinterest themselves in the Monks proceedings and to leave it open for a clergyman of the Duke's own choice to perform an act which they could not prevent any clergyman from doing anyhow. We venture the statement that it is the strong desire of a great majority, not only of his former subjects, but also of the members of the Church of England, that the blessing of God should rest upon the Duke of Windsor and his Duchess in the lawful union for the sake of which he was willing to give up the greatest of the world's temporal sovereignties.

NEW PARTY'S OBJECTS

MR. HEPBURN'S somewhat vociferous announcement last week that he is not a supporter of the King administration ("and I hope he hears me") would seem curiously timed if we were to regard it as the utterance of a provincial premier desirous of remaining in that position. From that point of view it would seem likely to lose him the votes of a considerable number of Liberals (for there must be Liberals in Ontario provincial politics who are such more on account of Mr. King and federal Liberal policy than on account of Mr. Hepburn and provincial Liberal policy); and it is not, taken by itself, likely to gain him the votes of many Conservatives. After all, Ontario provincial voters with a poor opinion of Mr. King have other ways of expressing it than voting for Mr. Hepburn.

But we do not think Mr. Hepburn's speech was at all the speech of a provincial premier desirous of retaining that office. The Montreal interpretation of it, which is a far more intelligent interpretation, makes it the speech of a former federal politician, who was dissatisfied with his influence and prospects in his old party and cherishes the hope of returning in a new party largely of his own construction. The speech contains some very complimentary language about the administration of Premier Duplessis of Quebec, who is also neither a Mackenzie King Liberal nor a Bennett Conservative; and it was hailed with enthusiasm by the Montreal *Star* in these significant if slightly double-barred observations about "Mischiefous foreign intervention" in labor organization:

"Premier Duplessis of Quebec, whatever we may think of some of his other half-baked measures, stands with Premier Hepburn in this respect. Hepburn reaches his hand across the Ottawa. It would seem only sensible that the two peoples of these two central Provinces should get together on so vital a subject and form a solid bloc in the Federal Parliament—under whatever party name or none—to defend our fundamental national interests, our cherished freedom from outside intervention and the established principles of finance, economics and upstanding self-respect."

NEW PARTY'S PROSPECTS

IT IS obviously too early to form any very definite estimate either of the prospects or of the desirability of the new federal party thus adumbrated. It is conceivable that as its policies develop they may come to include some which would be of the highest value to the nation. The Montreal *Star's* interest in the new party is easily explained: it thinks that it would be able to effect the amalgamation of the railways. We should be very glad to see the amalgamation of the railways effected, if and when it can be done without violence to the principles of democratic government, but we are not willing to sacrifice those principles even for amalgamation. The other and more immediately visible elements of a



CORONATION PROGRAM. At the opening concert of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra in Varsity Arena last week, the Orchestra and the Bach Choir shared honors on the program, giving the first performance of Healey Willan's Coronation Te Deum. —Photo by J.A.

Hepburn-Duplessis policy do not, we must confess, commend themselves to our regard with any great degree of force. On the subject of industrial organization Mr. Duplessis is, and Mr. Hepburn could easily become, an ardent supporter of the corporative state, a structure which is much too authoritarian for our tastes. Then too, while it is nice to think of the peoples of "these two central Provinces" (and to hell with the other seven!) getting together to defend "the established principles of finance," we cannot just see either Mr. Hepburn or Mr. Duplessis defending any principle of finance whatever except the well-known and possibly basic one that "he shall get who has the power and he shall keep who can." As for "our cherished freedom from outside intervention," which we suspect to mean industrial unionism, things have come to a sad pass if neither Mr. King nor Mr. Bennett can be relied upon to preserve it for us; and if they are both willing to throw overboard that ancient Canadian heritage, our "upstanding self-respect."

As regards the prospects of such a new party, it obviously starts with certain notable advantages. It has the support and blessing of all those powerful financial interests which have been working for a so-called "National Government" with a view to railway amalgamation for several years. It has equally the support and blessing of a powerful daily press in the metropolitan cities of both Provinces. It has the patronage of the two largest provincial Governments in the Dominion. It stands very well indeed with the largest religious body in the country. Nevertheless it has to face certain difficulties. The provincial policies of the two leaders have not been such as to popularize either of them with the mass of the people of the other Provinces; they have been selfishly and aggressively provincialist. Even in their own Provinces, the two leaders have aroused a very deep suspicion in the minds of labor and of the depressed classes generally, and none of their as yet undisclosed policies are likely to mollify this suspicion in the least. And as for the reaction in the other seven Provinces, already sharply at variance with the central Provinces through painful economic experience, it can hardly be, and is apparently not expected to be, very sympathetic. There is of course Mr. Stevens, but until we see him actually lining up with the new bloc we shall not be convinced that he is likely to be much use to them.

ATTITUDE OF LABOR

THE voting power of organized labor is always something of a mystery in Canada, and in any event the number of constituencies in which it can exercise much influence is not large. But such as it is, it is hardly likely to bring much aid and comfort to a Hepburn-Duplessis party except in places where the specifically Roman Catholic unions are strong. It is true that the "regular" craft unions are deeply hostile to the C.I.O., but they are also deeply suspicious of the tactics employed against the C.I.O. as being capable of being turned against themselves. A.F. of L. unions have listened to and applauded Mr. Hepburn at their banquets, but he was not then publicly lined up with Mr. Duplessis. The Duplessis labor legislation was vehemently denounced last week by President Draper of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as being aimed towards "political dictatorship, regimentation of workers, Fascism and the totalitarian state." These charges would not distress the majority of Mr. Duplessis' French-speaking supporters in the least, but they would obviously do no good in Ontario or any other English-speaking Province, to a party in which he is a predominant figure.

We doubt whether the C.I.O. issue will cut very much ice in the actual behavior of the Hepburn-Duplessis federal party when it gets into action. It is a good thing to scare the voters with, but a bad thing to do anything about in the way of legislation. It can hardly have escaped the attention of our

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

PREMIER Neville Chamberlain threw out the tax bill introduced by Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain. But we understand they are still on speaking terms.

NEWS-MAGAZINE VERSE

Addendum for "Adverse Reports":
Women don't look well in shorts.

—Timus.

In this country we know how to divert potential dictators. We let them become baseball umpires.

Despite the civil war, Spain still ranks among exporting countries. There has been a decrease in the amount of goods exported, but a corresponding increase in the amount of propaganda.

The destructive tendencies of this age pass all comprehension. Now scientists in the United States are erecting a costly plant to smash the atom.

Thought, according to a new view of psychiatrists, is a function of the entire body. Here is a defense for those executives who cannot think without their feet up on the desk.

The hamburger sandwich is being introduced from the United States into Great Britain. Just when relations between the two countries had become cordial.

In the conviction that there are not enough holidays, may we suggest a Memorial Day for the League of Nations?

Air-conditioning of film theatres has reached such a stage of perfection that the only musty thing you can smell is the plot.

We are glad that the Spanish Government has survived its recent cabinet crisis. It's bad enough now trying to keep track of things without a civil war starting within the civil war.

Film stars are not as fortunate as people in other professions. When they become successful, it's no novelty to be offered a movie contract.

Things have come to a pretty pass when apparently a dictatorship is the only way to prevent the rise of a dictator.

Still, there is this to be said for present world conditions. They don't tend to make man conceited.

President Roosevelt is planning to establish the forty-hour week. Is this a roundabout attempt to restrict the activities of Mrs. Roosevelt?

Esther says that she doesn't think she'll ever have any children; think of all the history they would have to learn.

NEW WORLD AXIS

BY HUGH SHOORBRIDGE

THE menace of communism in Canada appeared at first only as a faint cloud on the far horizon. Many people failed entirely to see it but such was not the case with those two vigilant guardians of the public weal Mitchell Adolf Hepler and Maurice Benito Duplessis.

Of necessity a Statesman has long vision and that sense of atmospheric changes given to certain wild and timid animals as their safeguard in a hostile world. So lifting their heads and sniffing the strange tang on the breeze these two stalwarts came together and there emerged the Toronto-Quebec Axis. It was forged at a momentous conference held at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Though the deliberations were secret a statement to the press revealed that here at any rate was a bulwark against the rising tide of Communists, Foreign Agitators and Atheists. In passing the Manifesto took nonchalant sideswipes at Public Utility Companies and Senator Meighen while sternly indicting Federal Encroachment in measured and somewhat menacing language.

"The foregoing purposes," said the Statement, "we owe it to the people of Quebec and Ontario steadily to pursue. Let it be known that the trust with which we are charged will be maintained and no over-riding authority will be permitted to thwart us. The Rights of our Provinces are our first care and the Dominion Government should take note that not one inch will be yielded in our defence of them."

"And that," said the *Globe and Mail*, "is that."

THERE were commentators less respectful to the Toronto-Quebec Axis. One light minded versifier whose malice exceeded his talents feebly parodied the late Thomas Moore:

"Blow, brothers, blow, a warning blast,
Popular fronts are here at last;
Now that electrical stunts grow dim
We sing at Ste. Anne's our latest hymn."

There was another outcome of the Conference for a time kept secret but later divulged as a "Rectification of Provincial Frontiers by Mutual Agreement." This sounded harmless enough if said quickly but

NIRVANA

BY F. C. LLOYD

MY ROSES are gone since sunset,
The yellow, the white, the red.
Pale leaves on the grass are lying,
O, where have my beauties fled?
They've gone to a strange, far country,
Where under a sky serene,
Dew-heavy o'er limpid water
Unfading for ever they lean.
There if you're good you'll find them
When all your troubles are by;
At the feet of the young queen, Beauty,
With love for sun i' the sky.

public interest was much stimulated when it was learnt that the "rectification" involved the exchange of some mining areas in the north for the cession to Quebec of the City of Ottawa.

The significance of this was not readily apparent and comment was largely coarse and facetious, being based on crude references to liquor laws and the conveniences of politicians. No matter how sternly and seriously the two Crusaders spoke, the Toronto-Quebec Axis was not taken with a great deal of serious concern.

THE Federal Government proceeded calmly with plans for amending the British North America Act and for rigorously checking relief expenditures; nor would it re-enact Section 98 of the Criminal Code. The Axis did not run through Ottawa and was completely ignored.

The blow fell, therefore, on an Ottawa and a Dominion totally unprepared. Members of Parliament one day after lunch proceeded to resume their Sessional Activities only to find burly Provincial policemen standing about the entrance to the building on Parliament Hill and that same entrance secured by means of a huge padlock.

An exquisitely polite French-Canadian officer who spoke perfect English undertook to explain the situation.

"It is with regret, gentlemen, I assure you this building is closed."

"Preposterous. I am a member of the House of Commons, this gentleman is a Senator. The Houses are in Session."

"I am desolated but my Warrant is here. The Attorney General finds to his horror that Communism is taught and propagated here. Under Quebec Law he must close it."

MEETING with speechless stupefaction he elaborated a little further.

"They publish a Journal called *Hansard*," he confided in shocked tones. "Gentlemen, it is full of Communism. Heaps of it." He waved a copy covering recent debates in which the C.C.F. had more or less excelled itself.

Over things said and done that historic day this narrator must draw a veil. The Press reactions were varied and delightful. One prominent Western paper with strong views and an excitable vocabulary came forth with an editorial so torrential and turbulent that it resembled nothing so much as Donald Duck in his less restrained moments.

WAR FROM THE AIR AND ITS RESULTS. *Left*, a rehearsal. British pilots rush to their planes as a fleet of "enemy" bombers appears overhead. A scene from Empire Air Day. *Right*, the real thing. A group of Basque refugee children, 4,000 of whom recently arrived in England. Cables told of the terror of these victims of air raids when British planes flew over their camp in the English countryside.



Persons: A child
A boy
Peggy Crupaidh, an old woman, lame.
The Father
The Mother
Kinloch, an old man, half blind.

Place: A Kitchen.

Child—Where is Mother?

Bon—You are always crying for your mother. What do you want?

Child—I lost a button.

Bon—You be quiet. I see Peggy Crupaidh coming up the road. She will kiss you.

Child—But my trousers are coming down. Will you sew on the button?

Bon—I will not sew on a button. That is a girl's business; but I will make a peg for you.

Child—Like your own?

Bon—Look, it is better than a button.

Child—Of hard-wood?

Bon—Yes, if you do what I tell you.

Child—I will, if I can. What is it?

Bon—To learn the verse of a psalm.

Child—I will try.

Bon—Say after me. Blessed is he that wisely doth.

Child—Blessed is he that wisely doth.

Bon—The poor man's case consider.

Child—The poor man's case consider.

Bon—For when the time of trouble is.

Child—For when the time of trouble is.

Bon—The Lord will him deliver.

Child—The Lord will him deliver.

Bon—Now, say that over to yourself, whilst I am making the peg. With his knife he shapes the

FREE SPEECH ON FREE SPEECH

BY JOHN SMALACOMBE

"The Subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures." —*Edinburgh and Daily*.

WHAT'S THAT? What's this? Why does our city quail?

Why in the market quiver and turn pale?"

"Tae off!"—Faintly! Has someone dared assail

Mr. McMillan of the *Globe and Mail*?

We do these banditries in the name of our

cause—"FLAITHS CHUIC DEMANDING PRIDE,"

some brutal wretch in amateur robe,

Does suit the feelings of the *Mail and Globe*?

How could a simple scholar hope to be

wise in all the ways of the M. and G.?

Now, what more hateful may compare with them,

than scrofulous wretches of the G. and M.?

So let all elements of true Free Speech

be on the side of truth, the right to teach,

And teach all how to raise a hand

above against the times' M. McMillan!

piece of wood, and replaces the button. Do you know it?

Child—I think so.

Bon—Keep saying it to yourself, and when I tell you, you must repeat it aloud. If you do not, I will take the peg out, and your timbers will come down.

Enter Peggy, speaking in Gaelic.

Peggy—The blessing of God upon this lovely child; and to the *Bon* who has leaped through the open window, the wrath of God upon the boys who mock me as I pass the school.

Enter the Mother.

Mother—You came a long way. The road is wet.

Peggy—And this heavenly Child is already asking me if I would like a dish of tea, white bread with butter, a sweet cake, and a bit of red meat.

Mother—Run out and play. *Exit child.* She prepares the meal.

Peggy—Did it rain here last night?

Mother—Towards morning there was heavy rain with thunder and lightning.

Peggy—I did not see the lightning. My house is too dark, but the rain came through the roof. I had five dishes on the floor to catch the drip, and one on my bed to keep the clothes dry. The chimney is falling, and I was afraid to make a fire. My house, poor as it is, might burn down. Then I would be on the road. May God himself have pity on me.

Mother—You may have a new house before the winter comes.

Peggy—How is the money? That is what I came to ask about—not for the tea and the cheese and the other blessings the Child put in my old head.

THE NEW HOUSE

BY SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL

Mother—I have collected enough money to buy the walls and the glass; the door and the windows; the doorframes and the window frames; the paint and the hardware; and all the things one must buy for money in the town.

Peggy—And if the neighbors went into the woods, they could cut the timber for the frame, for the boards, for the shingles and laths.

Mother—I spoke with Kinloch about the big woods; he said he would as soon let men into his pocket as into his woods.

Peggy—He is a rough man, like his father before him.

Mother—Then there is the sawing. I spoke with the Miller. He says the water is very low.

Peggy—If he were given the lumber to saw on the leaves, the water would soon rise.

Mother—Then there is the labor of digging the cellar, quarrying the stone, laying it up; building the flue, and plastering the walls.

Peggy—Pence would come if you made frieze of it, with a jar of rum from Hector's and dancing at night.

Mother—Himself will not hear of the rum and the dancing.

Peggy—Then there is nothing for me but the Poor-House.

Mother—It is not so bad as that yet. I am doing my best. *Thea drink tea.*

Peggy—My own people promised to keep me for the winter; but when I told them you were building a new house for me, they drew back. And the Poor-House is filled with English, Catholics, and Methodists. If there were only a Poor-House for our own people.

Mother—Himself is coming. Do not say too much. He has his own troubles.

Enter the Father.

Peggy—*kiss on his hand.* She is in great trouble over the new house she promised me. But I tried to tell her the Lord will provide.

Father—My faith is not so great as yours. I am trying to build a place to our own house with my own hands.

Peggy—Except the Lord do build the house, the builders lose their pains.

Father—That refers to our spiritual abode. We are crowded here with all the children, and another is coming. *Enter Bon and Child.* *They do not enter a house from the town.*

Peggy—I was saying there is nothing for me but the Poor-House, and me, having left my own people

when I joined your Church; the first to be converted under the Old Minister; and started the Revival in which you yourself were saved. God chooses humble instruments, and men cast them aside when their work is done.

Father—Before you go to the Poor-House you will have the best room in mine.

Mother—We can wait until next year for the new piece. We will build Peggy's house this summer.

Peggy—What did I say but that the Lord will provide.

Mother—Yes, for you.

Peggy—And for you too if your faith is great enough.

Mother—My faith is strong, that you will not come and live in this house.

Father—There is trouble now about the land. Kinloch is coming this morning. I left the paper with him. He does not read. He must show it to the young people.

Peggy—I have lived for forty years on the land that belonged to his father before him.

Father—If the new house is built on his land, he is afraid, when you are done with it, that your relations will claim house and land. What was a favor to you will be a right to them.

Peggy—Who but the Enemy could send such a thought in his heart?

(A dog barks).

Bon—(without) Come here "Watch." Lie down.

Mother—(going to the door). Do not be afraid of the dog, Kinloch.

Kinloch—With this stick in my hand, and the glass of rum in my belly, that I had from your own daughter, a hospitable woman, as I passed, I am not afraid of the devil from hell.

Father—Take this chair, Kinloch.

Kinloch—I came to see you, Nairn. I am as good as my word.

Peggy—And you are better than your word to me.

Kinloch—You may well say that. You live on the best of my land. That one acre, if cleared of house and all, would give me a crop of oats, a crop of potatoes, a crop of wheat; and after that, hay without end.

Mother—You were saying my daughter was a hospitable woman. *Brings bottle and glass from the cupboard.*

Kinloch—She comes honestly by it. *(The Mother pours bountifully for him; most sparingly for Peggy and herself; for her husband none—with ostentations neglect).* You will put no water in

mine. I get water enough at home. *He inserts his finger in the glass to measure the depth of liquor.* Not like the young woman at home. Because I am nearly blind, she thinks I can neither taste nor feel.

Mother—You can taste, and feel, this stuff. It comes from Hector's; he said, What friends will not drink, you can send back.

Kinloch—(raising his glass). For this mercy and kind friends, Praise God. *(Drinks).* Hector will get none of this back.

Father—Now, we have some business to do.

Kinloch—I will do no business with a woman who does me good. *(Pushes forward his glass to be filled).* Nor with a woman who does me harm. *(Drinks at Peggy).*

Peggy—I do you harm! Every morning I call down blessings upon you, and every night I remember you in my prayers.

Kinloch—And in the day time too. I am the hearer of your prayer, that my heart of stone be taken away, and that I be given a heart of flesh. The neighbors made sure that your prayers are heard by me.

Peggy—I tell them of your continual kindness.

Kinloch—Do you tell them that your hens break down my wheat, that your sheep jump my fences, and that you burn the fence itself in your fire?

Peggy—(taking refuge in tears). He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.

Kinloch—When I give, I give. When I lend, What I have given you these forty years is yours.

IN HELL IMPLICIT IN AN AFTERNOON

BY LEO KENNEDY

THIS petulence implicit in the flesh. This eager contour native to the bone. Perils the plot, the sequence planned, the mesh of guile contrived to liquidate the bane. Passionate traitry turns the hazard loose. And strays the purpose, urges wildly on. The baited tiger in the vein, obtuse With hate, with fury hurling logic down. Recalled, recalcitrant, the willful I. Minus the motion of a sober rule. Is placid, dutiful, with downcast eye. Like any hypocrite child at school. Then breaks its pandemonium on the air. That you are bittersweet, too foul, too fair!

I will continue to the end. But I will not sign away my land.

Father—But, Kinloch, no one ever asked you to sign away your land.

Kinloch—Read your own paper that you brought from the town. It is a deed of my farm. *(He reads).* The minute I sign this paper, the land is Peggy's. She can cut down the trees. Many of them would make stumps for a barn, knees for a ship, or planks for a mill. She can sell my land and the house you build on it. When she is dead her relatives will claim both. I never liked them.

Father—I am much troubled. I never thought of that.

Kinloch—You may well be troubled, Nairn. They are saying worse things.

Mother—What worse can they be saying? *Kinloch*—Some are saying that Peggy will deed to you my land and the house you are making the neighbors build upon it. Else why, they ask, would you be taking all this trouble. That is what they are saying, Nairn, about you; and about your woman, who is a relation of my own, *Micallachan!*

Father—Are they not, Kinloch?

Child—(At open window).

Blessed is he that wisely doth. The poor man's case consider. For when the time of trouble is. The Lord will him deliver.

Peggy—Who but the Lord could have put those blessed words in the young Child's mouth? *(Falls on her knees).*

Kinloch—Shut up woman! I will build the house myself on

"QUASI MORGANATIC"

BY MARION GRANGE

A MORGANATIC marriage according to the Oxford Dictionary is "the distinctive epithet of that kind of marriage by which a man of exalted rank takes to wife a woman of lower station with the provision that she remains in her former rank and that the issue of the marriage have no claim to succeed to the possession or dignities of their father."

The marriage of the Duke of Windsor and Mrs. Warfield is not quite a morganatic marriage. There is no such thing in England, as Mr. Baldwin pointed out. If there were, Mrs. Warfield might have been made the Duchess of Windsor with her children inheriting from her. It is not, however, quite a marriage of equal status either, and offends the law of precedence, a leading principle of which is that precedence emanates from father or husband except in the case of a peeress in her own right. All other wives of royal dukes, whether born commoners or princesses, have similar position to their husbands and are called royal highnesses. An amusing parallel is that wives of archbishops and bishops at present have no special precedence as such.

The letters patent issued May 27 declared that the King wishes his brother, notwithstanding the abdication, personally to enjoy the title of H.R.H., but that his wife and children are entitled only to the forms of address appropriate to the wife and children of a duke. In this connection reference has been made to the letters patent of Queen Victoria, in which it was declared that the title Royal Highness should be restricted to near relatives of the sovereign in succession to the throne.

THE London Times seems to find that possibility of succession is a necessary part of the title and that the Duke of Windsor is the only exception to the rule. This interpretation has not hitherto always

been followed. The Act of Settlement whereby the House of Windsor has the throne stated: "Any person who shall be reconciled to or hold communion with the Church of Rome or shall marry a Papist is excluded from the inheritance, possession and enjoyment of the Crown." Edward VII raised his niece, H. H. Ena of Battenburg, to the position of Royal Highness on April 5, 1906, some six weeks before her marriage to King Alfonso of Spain and about a month after she had joined the Roman Catholic Church. At about the same time that by her action she debarred herself from any rights to succession she was raised to the position of Her Royal Highness. This princess also formally signed away any rights for herself and her descendants.

It is well known that many commoners are in line to the throne and nearer than several Royal Highnesses. Of the thirteen nearest the succession at the present time, the first seven are Royal Highnesses—the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent, Prince Edward, Princess Alexandra of Kent, and the Princess Royal. The next six are Lord Lascelles, the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, Princess Arthur of Connaught, Lord Macduff, Lady Maud Carnegie and the Master of Carnegie, all commoners except Princess Arthur of Connaught who is a Royal Highness by virtue of her marriage to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, himself considerably more distant from the throne than his wife or son.

The Princess Beatrice is of all British Royal Highnesses probably the most distant from the throne, as she is the fifth daughter of Queen Victoria. Her claim comes after all the descendants of George V. Edward VII, all other sons and daughters of Queen Victoria, and their issue, and despite her title of H.R.H. she is probably some hundreds down in the succession.

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readers that while Mr. Hepburn has indulged in some magnificent oratory on this subject, and makes no bones of having saved the Province of Ontario from a terrible fate to which it would have been exposed through the "vacillation" of the Dominion authorities, he has actually done nothing which would not have been done by any other Government in the same position. With Mr. Duplessis the case is different, but Mr. Duplessis has the advantage of dealing with a Province in which certain types of labor activity can be represented as definitely anti-religious, which is only to a limited extent the case in Ontario. In a word, the labor policies of the new bloc, when they come to be developed, will probably be on the lines of a general tendency towards the corporative state, in which independent labor organization is just as objectionable whether it is of domestic or foreign origin.

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MORE ANNULMENTS

THE Superior Court of Montreal goes merrily on its way annulling marriages which would be speedily disannulled and restored to validity if any interested party cared to appeal the decision to a higher court. It is beginning to dawn upon some of the leaders of thought in the Province of Quebec that what is being done is in effect the setting up of a species of respectable temporary marriage, by which any two persons, one at least of whom is a Roman Catholic domiciled in the Province of Quebec, may live together without greatly shocking their friends and relatives for as long as they both feel like doing so, and may then separate at very moderate financial expense. It is true that, according to the dicta of some of the judicial authorities administering this system, the petitioner for annulment must be a Roman Catholic; relief will not be granted upon the petition of a Protestant. In practice this probably leads to less injustice than might be supposed, for it is usually possible for either member of a matrimonial pair to behave in such a way as to induce the other member to seek annulment if annulment is legally possible.

Mr. Justice Forest's distinction as the chief marriage-annulling Justice of the Province is beginning to be threatened. Mr. Justice Fortier is doing

pretty well himself. The Montreal press has, not unnaturally, become so accustomed to this business that it seems to have failed to notice that Mr. Justice Fortier is extending his operations into neighboring Provinces. Last week he annulled a marriage which took place in Toronto in 1929. There was no suggestion that it was not a legal marriage so far as the Province of Ontario was concerned; but it was performed without banns, and was therefore what Quebec law describes as "clandestine." The interesting part about this is to be found in the British North America Act, which declares that "marriage and divorce" are a matter for the Dominion Parliament, and "solemnization of matrimony" is a matter for the Province. The marriage in question was solemnized in Ontario in strict accord with Ontario law. The resulting status can be altered only by Dominion law. If the Province of Quebec can start in playing ducks and drakes with lawful Ontario marriages, there is no reason why any other Province should not do the same thing with Quebec marriages. As a matter of fact, no Province can do anything of the kind. The only trouble is that the lady in this case is almost undoubtedly so glad to be relieved of the society of the gentleman in the case that there is not a chance of her seeking the verdict of a higher, and perhaps more learned, court.

• • •

BETTER CHURCH MUSIC

A FONDNESS for bad music is a vice which it is very difficult to eradicate. But it is probably more difficult to eradicate in the case of religious music than in the case of secular music; for the admirer of bad religious music is able to set up for his own defence a lot of standards which have nothing to do with aesthetic quality, and to maintain that they are more relevant and more important than the aesthetic standards. Thus he will claim that listening to certain hymns which bring back memories of the innocent days of his childhood tends to restore him to a state of innocence; that joining in the unison singing of certain basely sentimental melodies evokes a feeling of reverence; and generally that many things which musical critics regard as bad for his taste are correspondingly good for his soul.

These reflections are induced by attendance at several of last week's services arranged by the Summer School of Church Music, that admirable institu-



CHANGE-OVER

tion which is doing so much to make the best types of liturgical music available and popular. There has undoubtedly been a very marked improvement in both the artistic merits and the appropriateness—which means the devotional value—of the music rendered in scores and perhaps hundreds of Canadian churches in the last few years. The movement is by no means confined to the Anglican parishes, to which the School chiefly addresses itself. But we have a suspicion that, for the reasons outlined in the preceding paragraph, this progress would not have been very extensive if it had been confined to the realm of religious music alone. There has been a great advance in the general musical taste and musical knowledge of the Canadian people in these recent years, an advance for which many causes ranging from the radio to the depression, have been responsible. It is this, we fancy, that has made it possible for the advocates of better music in the churches to make so much progress. They should be able to make a lot more in the next few years. If there is any other factor in the matter, it is probably the increasing sense of the importance and dignity of collective worship.

FIRING PROFESSORS

THE interesting thing about the *Globe and Mail's* demand for the dismissal of Prof. Underhill from Toronto University is the fact that Mr. McCullagh appears to have forgotten that he is not merely the owner of a newspaper but also a Governor of the University, and therefore responsible in a measure for Prof. Underhill's presence there. His proper course, it would seem to us, would have been to move in the Board of Governors for the dismissal of the offending educationist. If the motion passed, there would have been no need for editorials. If it

FETTERS

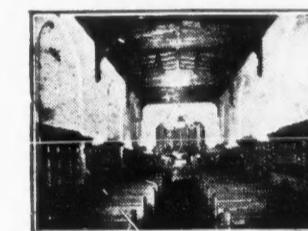
BY FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT

If I could break my fetters,
A happy soul were I.
For I'd wander free over land and sea
To the gates of the morning sky.

My heart would dance with the sunbeams
On the lap of the golden seas,
And I'd lie in the shade of a woodland glade
At the feet of the murmuring trees.

With never a note of sorrow
And never a weary day.
I would float on the streams as they carry their dreams
To a land that is far away.

And death who lives under the grass-roots
Would wait till my day was done.
Then whisper a word from the song of a bird
And I'd fade with the light of the sun
quiesce, que.



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—History of Canada, May 31 — June 7

BACK TO THE OLD PARTIES

PREMIER HEPBURN of Ontario announced the independence of himself and the Ontario Liberal party from Prime Minister Mackenzie King and the federal Liberal party; in the best informed political circles of Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal, the announcement was believed to be a preliminary to an attempt by the Ontario Premier and Premier Dulessis of Quebec to organize a strongly rightist, possibly even Fascist, federal political party which might promptly dissolve if there were an opportunity for either provincial premier to succeed Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett as federal Conservative leader.

While the federal and provincial Liberal organizations were being divorced in Ontario they were being merged in Alberta at the convention which chose E. L. Gray, expert in agricultural economics and administration, as provincial party leader. Robert E. Barrowman, former mayor of Lethbridge, was elected president of the amalgamated organization. The new provincial party leader was the candidate for the position who carried the blessing of the federal party chieftains. Mr. Gray's first action as leader was to issue an invitation to all other parties in Alberta to form a united front against the Social Credit Government. Party Leader D. M. Duggan of the Conservatives announced that he welcomed the suggestion, and that in fact the Conservatives had been urging united action for months. Mr. Gray said he would call a conference to organize the united front shortly. U.P.A. and C.C.F. leaders declined to express approval or disapproval of the idea but said they were prepared to discuss it with Mr. Gray.

Meanwhile Premier Aberhart announced that in all constituencies where the local Social Credit organizations have taken votes to record their confidence or lack of confidence in his administration, the results have invariably been in favor of the Government continuing its efforts. Practically simultaneously with the Premier's announcement, the Social Credit Constituency Association of Pembina became the first to express lack of confidence, and demanded the Premier's resignation because his actions have "completely destroyed his usefulness as leader."

Apparently alone in Canada in paying little or no attention to newer parties, Nova Scotia went quietly ahead with preparations for its provincial election on June 29. Liberals and Conservatives had each nominated half their candidates without any third party candidates having been announced.

DOMINION

Aviation: Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, announced delivery of three ten-passenger airplanes has been ordered for July 15, and that as soon as they are received it will be possible to inaugurate Winnipeg-Vancouver section of Trans-Canada Airways.

Defence: Hon. Norman Rogers, Acting Minister of Defense, announced award of contracts totalling more than \$14,000,000 for military, naval and air equipment of this sum approximately \$10,000,000 is being spent in Canada.

Brought Before: Many thousands of acres of Southern Saskatchewan drought areas will be rehabilitated by irrigation. Hon. J. G. Gardner, Minister of Agriculture, announced where irrigation is not practicable arrangements will be made to settle farmers on suitable land as nearly as possible in the same community.

Indian Affairs: Reserves of the Six Nations Indians, with headquarters in Brantford, and the Mississauga Indians, with headquarters at Hagersville, are being amalgamated for departmental administrative purposes only. It was announced, the tribes will continue their separate identities.

Postoffice: Hon. J. C. Elliott, Postmaster-General, announced total net revenues of his department as \$14,274,552, an increase of \$1,766,663 for the fiscal year, surplus was \$3,268,808, the largest since 1920.

Radio: Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, announced resignation of Col. Wilfrid Bovey from Board of Governors of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and appointment of Rev. Canon Wilfred E. Fuller, Campbellton, N.B., to the vacancy. Col. Bovey stated resignation was owing to pressure of work as Extra-Mural Relations Director of McGill University.

Unemployment: Appointment of R. F. Thompson as supervisor of training projects for unemployed young people announced by Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, to take over the new position. Mr. Thompson resigned from the youth committee co-operating with the National Employment Commission.

Alberta: Premier Aberhart appointed immediate reinstatement of any ex-service men dismissed without cause from the Alberta Civil Service.

Debt Act: Five judges of Alberta Court of Appeal upheld finding of Mr. Justice Ewing in six test cases that Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act is ultra vires of Alberta Legislature.

Hail Board: Decision of its bank not to extend credit on the promised guarantee of the Alberta Government has forced Hail Insurance Board of Alberta to suspend operations. Chairman A. H. Toevell announced since establishment of the Board by an Act of the Legislature in 1919, it has insured 20,000,000 acres, carried a risk of \$176,000,000, and paid farmers \$15,000,000 for hail-damaged crops.

Labor: Premier Aberhart an-

nounced a three-man commission will investigate conditions of labor and hours of work in the meat packing and laundry industries of Edmonton.

Legislature: Adjourned session of Legislature reconvened but immediately adjourned for a week to await arrival of G. F. Powell, representative of Major C. H. Douglas.

Milk Probe: Hon. D. B. Mullen, Minister of Agriculture, announced appointment of committee of five to investigate the methods of the Alberta Board of Public Utility Commissioners in controlling the fluid milk business.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Election: Premier Pattullo's Liberal administration was returned to power in the provincial election by so large a margin that again no strong Opposition will face it in the



SWORDSMAN: Norman Green as Stratford in the Canadian Drama League production of Edmund Rostand's "The Romancers", Women's Art Association, June 16, 17 and 18.

Legislature: A feature of the election was the defeat of all Social Credit and Constructive candidates, standing of the parties: Liberals, 31; Conservatives, 8; C.C.F., 1; Independent, 1; Labor, 1; total, 48.

Plebiscite: Approximately 60 per cent. of voters expressed themselves as being in favor of "a comprehensive health insurance plan progressively applied" in the state medicine plebiscite held in connection with the election.

Women's Jail: Property formerly occupied by Home for Friendless in Burnaby purchased by Order-in-Council as site for new women's jail

MANITOBA

Economic Survey: Premier John Bracken announced appointment of 34-member board to conduct economic survey of Manitoba as authorized at last session of Legislature; survey will be directed by Clive B. Davidson of Winnipeg, Secretary of Canadian Wheat Board, whose chief assistants will be Dr. H. C. Grant, professor of economics at Manitoba University, Dr. R. H. Coates, Dominion Statistician, and T. C. Knight, C.P.R. Statistician.

Penal System: Manitoba Government presented brief to Archibald Royal Commission on Prison Reform, recommending transfer of all jails in Canada now under provincial jurisdiction to the administration of the Dominion in order to provide uniformity of system and management; the brief also recommended confinement of drug addicts apart from all other prisoners.

Wages: Order-in-Council extended the minimum wage rate to all retail workers employed on forestry work, the Pas highway, and the Grassmere ditch, and applied the Government fair wage schedule to all public highways and bridge works.

NOVA SCOTIA

Fisheries: Owing to instability of fresh fish market, the provincial Government will attempt to rehabilitate the salt fish trade by subsidies of \$1.00 per quintal on dried cod and \$6.23 cents per quintal on dried cusk, haddock, hake and pollock. Hon. F. R. Davis, Minister of Health, announced.

ONTARIO

Education: A 12-year-old public school girl at Fort Erie, Ont., was suspended for refusing to sing the national anthem; suspension was lifted after three days when the pupil consented to write a patriotic exercise.

Health: Premier Hepburn announced a campaign to control tuberculosis in Ontario; the project includes increase of 10 per cent. in hospital accommodation for tuberculosis patients and legislation to authorize compulsory hospitalization.

QUEBEC

Highways: Hon. F. J. Leduc, Minister of Highways, announced immediate beginning of \$6,000,000 road construction and repair program in all sections of the Province.

Relief: Hon. William Tremblay, Minister of Labor, announced his disapproval of the Villeneuve colonization plan (for settlement of 500 Montreal relief families on abandoned farms close to the city). He stated it would cause additional competition in the Montreal markets for established farmers of the district.

EDUCATION

Montreal: Appointment of Dr. J. M. Nadeau as professor of general

history to succeed Prof. Jean Brunhes (recently appointed Quebec assistant provincial secretary) announced by University of Montreal.

Toronto: Premier Hepburn of Ontario announced appointment of George H. Ross, Toronto stock broker, as member of Board of Governors of University of Toronto.

Manitoba: Mrs. P. H. T. Thorlakson and A. J. Taunton were elected to represent the alumni on Board of Governors of University of Manitoba.

Queen's: Promotions to professorships of Associate Professors F. A. Knox, C. A. Curtis and Dr. G. H. Ettinger were announced by Queen's University; leaves of absence were granted to Prof. Heinrich Henel for the second term of next session and Prof. Gregory Vlastos and Prof. W. E. C. Harrison for the entire session.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Presbyterian: Rev. Dr. Hugh Munro of New Glasgow, N.S., was elected Moderator of Presbyterian Church in Canada at General Assembly.

Roman Catholic: Cardinal Villeneuve issued instructions that in future, "except in unusual cases," couples being married must have the ceremony performed in their own parishes.

Ukrainian Greek Orthodox: A counterclaim for \$50,000 damages was filed by Rev. Peter Mayewsky in the civil suit of church authorities to oust him from the pastorate of the cathedral parish of St. Mary the Protectress, Winnipeg. Father Mayewsky is continuing to act as pastor although a church court sentenced him to expulsion for broadcasting church services without permission.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Birth Control: Ontario Court of Appeal upheld decision of Magistrate L. H. Clayton in dismissing charge against Miss Dorothea Palmer in noted Eastview, Ont., birth control case.

OBITUARY

Amiot, P. E. Montreal, retired District Engineer for federal Department of Public Works at Rimouski (1911).

Beaman, John R. Toronto, retired barber, served eighteen terms as Toronto alderman (1919).

Beaupre, Mrs. Felix, St. Jerome, Que. left 234 living descendants (1944).

Bourgeois, David. Montreal, retired inspector Montreal Police Department (1916).

Brunette, Phyllis. Edmonton, joined Northwest Mounted Police when organized in 1874 and was the original bugler of the force (1874).

Cameron, Allan. Vancouver, retired Oriental manager of C.P.R. (1914).

Cameron, James Galloway. Toronto, former provincial organizer of Liberal party in Saskatchewan (1919).

Campbell, Alexander Lewis. Brandon, Man., governor Brandon General Hospital (1917).

Caverhill, George, (Sr.). Montreal, president Caverhill, Learmont & Co. and of Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co., vice-president Montreal Cottontail Ltd., director Bell Telephone and other major companies (1914).

Davis, Edward. Vancouver, retired importer, partner in Davis, White Co. (1914).

Eaford, Cap. Sante, Que., former alderman of Verdun, Que., political follower of Henri Bourassa (1914).

Finch, Gordon T. Toronto, vice-president Wood, Gandy & Co. (1912).

Fleming, Major E. W. Vancouver, vice-president Vancouver branch Canadian Cavalry Brigade Association, led Fort Garry Horse charge at first battle of Cambrai (1917).

Gemmell, Robert. Toronto, past president Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada (1910).

Grison, George Robertson. Vancouver, retired merchant, past president Vancouver pioneers Association (1915).

Jennings, Patrick L. Saint John, N.B., retired building contractor (1912).

Kennedy, Dugald. Grimsby, Ont., U.P.O. federal M.P. from 1922 to 1925 for Kenora and Rainy River (1913).

Knox, Hugh Cowan. Montreal, shoe manufacturer (1917).

McEwan, Col. Robert, Byron, Ont., stock breeder, past president Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, past president St. Thomas Enrollment Board (1914).

Migneron, Joseph Omer. Montreal, lawyer, noted for defending scores of poverty stricken clients in Montreal courts (1919).

Potter, Perez Edward. Montreal, insurance broker, former alderman of St. Lambert (1914).

Rogers, Capt. Harry George. Toronto, former bridge engineer for C.P.R., one of group of Canadian prisoners of war who tunneled through 100 feet of rock in attempted escape from German prison camp.

Rollston, J. C. Vancouver, portrait painter, associate of Paul Peel, veteran of Fenian raid.

Squier, James Reahorn. Manitoba Co-operative Dairies.

Smart, Brig.-Gen. C. A. Westmount. Que., commanded Shorncliffe camp during war, M.L.A. for Westmount from 1912 until appointment to Legislative Council at end of recent session of Quebec Legislature (1913).

Stoker, Capt. T. T. New York, retired Montreal investment broker, former director Royal Securities Corp., founder Stoker Owen Ltd. (1914).

Thompson, Henry Leggett. Toronto, publisher, president of Cop Clark Co. for 12 years (1888).

Wilkins, James. Toronto, president Wilkins Smallware Co. Ltd. (1914).

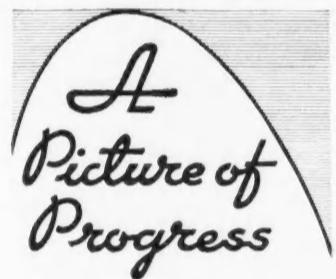
Ward, Mrs. F. C. Toronto, Dominion President Women's Christian Temperance Union (1918).

<b

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MITCH READY TO MARCH

BY RIDEAU BANKS

ONE trait which is certain to be remembered about Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King so long as his legend survives on Parliament Hill is his practice of always speaking well of everybody. By no stretch of unfairness could he be called acid-tongued. Even when engaged in the serious business of stripping the hide from a Parliamentary opponent and nailing it on the fence, he always ameliorates the process by referring to him panetically as "the Honorable Gentleman." In fact, so ingrained is the habit of courteous diction in the Prime Minister that he even used to speak well of Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn—which demonstrates the frequent futility of casting one's bread on political waters.

It would be idle to contend that Parliament Hill was the least bit shocked at the Ontario Premier's somewhat irreverent outburst towards Liberalism's Federal Chieftain. In the first place, these environs are rather notably "hard-boiled." What one politician says about another has to reach a new standard of invective before Ottawa ears are offended. And after viewing the job that Hon. H. H. Stevens did on Mr. R. B. Bennett some two years ago, Federal observers are inclined to yawn with some boredom at the spectacle of lesser lieutenants trying to engage the spotlight by knifing their leaders in the back. Furthermore, what Mr. Hepburn said contributed absolutely nothing new to Parliament Hill's knowledge of a situation well-known to exist between himself and the Federal Liberal Leader for several months back.

THE Hepburn outburst, however, is far from being regarded in Federal circles as unimportant or as lacking in significance. Parliament Hill simply refuses to believe that its significance lies in any change which it has imported into the situation existing between Mr. Hepburn and the Federal Prime Minister.

In short, Federal circles do not believe that Mr. King entered as a motive, even indirectly, into Mr. Hepburn's remarks. They are convinced, instead, that those remarks were the Premier's initial "build-up" for a coup which he intends attempting in provincial politics before many weeks are passed, namely, formation of what he will represent to be a "union" ministry. Col. George A. Drew will probably have to suffice as the Conservative element in it—and the holding immediately thereafter of a general election on the C.L.O. issue.

FEDERAL Liberal circles, which have been keeping a watchful eye upon the Ontario Premier's manoeuvres for some weeks past in the belief that they were not above suspicion, heard rumors from usually reliable sources that such a coup was intended. Col. Drew was to be the Attorney-General in the coalition government. Before Parliament Hill Liberals could decide what to do, however, Col. Drew took passage for England. And the Federal wing of Liberalism, which is a very different body from the Ontario wing—breathed freely once more. The reports, it decided, could not have been authentic. Col. Drew would not be going overseas if any such strategy were intended.

And then last week Mr. Hepburn—who has learned that there are other ways for a man to crash the headlines besides biting a dog—warned the reporters at a drowsy non-political dinner at which he was a guest to wake up, that he was going to say something sensational and did not want them to miss it. Thereupon he paid his respects to the Federal Liberal Chieftain—who was three thousand miles away at the time, engrossed in the high issues of an Imperial Conference, and altogether unlikely to pay the slightest attention to any pin-prick that one of his provincial lieutenants might decide to inflict.

Accordingly, it is occurring to the Parliament Hill wing of Liberalism that England, after all, is only five days by fast liner, that Col. Drew can return to Ontario's political midst on very short order and that far from being proof that neither coalition nor general election was contemplated, his trip to the Old Country might reasonably coincide with that very purpose. What is to prevent Col. Drew studying labor legislation while in England, so that Mr. Hepburn and he, when they are inveighing against "Communists of the C.L.O." on the hustings, can also tell the electors how these problems are handled in the Old Land? Is there any phrase that is likely to be more effective in a campaign in Imperialistically-minded Ontario than that ringing slogan, "The British Way?"

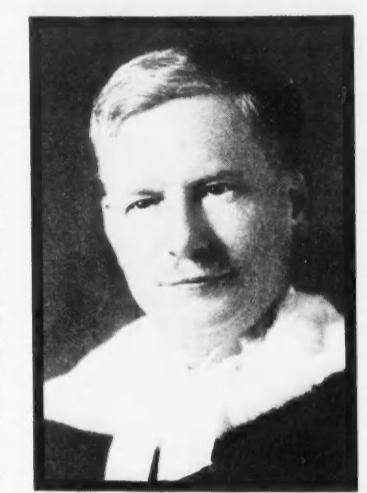
AND so, Federal Liberalism is convinced that election writs are in the offing in Ontario. Unless they are, Mr. Hepburn's open repudiation of Mr. King remains an act without a definite motive. And it was too deliberately done to have been that, on the assumption of a pending election, however its purpose immediately becomes plain. The Ontario Premier will be able to say to the Ontario electors, in effect:

"Look at me; you know how staunch a Liberal I have been. I sat in the House of Commons and supported Mr. Mackenzie King for eight years, and not once did I cast any but a straight party vote. Then in 1935 I campaigned for him all the way across the Prairies to the Pacific Coast. I have never been anything but a straight Liberal, but now, on this C.L.O. issue, I am putting my Province ahead of my party and breaking with my Federal Leader. And I am calling upon you to likewise put your Province ahead of your party and vote for my Coalition Government."

For such speeches as this is Par-

liament Hill satisfied that Mr. Hepburn's insurgent remarks of the other evening constituted the preliminary "build-up."

WHAT will the harvest be? At the outset of this letter it was emphasized regarding Mr. King that he is a particularly mild-spoken individual. It will also be recalled, however, that at the height of his pugilistic acclaim the redoubtable Gene Tunney used to make a prac-



HON. HENRY HAGUE DAVIS, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, upon whom the University of Toronto recently conferred the degree of LL.D.

tic of reading two or three sonnets by Shakespeare, or one of the more soothing idylls of Tennyson, before going into the ring to flatten out his opponent. And it is not on record that his punch was any less effective because he carried a pocket edition of the Bard of Avon in his dressing gown.

Similarly, the mild-spoken Mr. King is not regarded on Parliament Hill as any less dangerous an adversary, for all his softness and unctuousness of speech, than a large-sized buzz-saw in rapid revolution. Already, accordingly, Federal Liberal circles are preparing to lay an R.P.P. wreath, which will be suitably expressive of the grief which the Dominion wing of the party feels at his passing, upon the political grave of

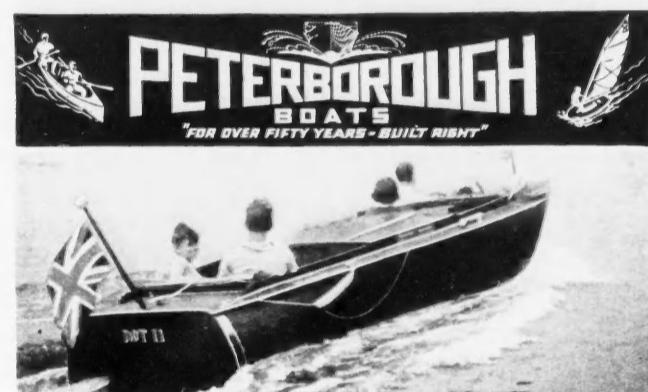
one Mitchell F. Hepburn. It is possible, of course, that the preparations may be premature. The Ontario Premier may prove himself to be of the redoubtable stuff which is able to defy a Federal Leader and live politically to tell the tale. He may appeal to Conservatives for support and they may respond in such numbers as to make up for the up-the-middle-split in the Liberal Party. In short, the day of political miracles may not yet be over.

PARLIAMENT HILL does not believe, however, in political miracles. And it is convinced that when Mr. Hepburn declared himself not to be "a Mackenzie King Liberal" he overlooked the fact that there are vastly more Mackenzie King Liberals in Ontario than there are Mitchell F. Hepburn Liberals. And Federal Liberal circles, their confidence implicit in the stanchness of the Ontario people, are satisfied that the insult to the Party's distinguished Chieftain will be resented—and avenged. In other words, they believe that the Ontario Premier has split his own party as to make it impossible for him to be re-elected.

The view of Federal Conservative circles differs only slightly. They are of the opinion that as far as a diagnosis of the situation as can be made in advance of the results is the statement that if Mr. Hepburn is to be re-elected, it will have to be by Conservative support. They then make a significant prognostication. If Mr. Hepburn can find sufficient Conservative support in Ontario to re-elect him, they say, look out for him as a future figure in the Conservative Party, for he might go a long way!

In other words, there is the feeling that coalition government in Ontario may simply be the first step towards straight Conservatism on Mr. Hepburn's part. Other distinguished Liberals in the past have "crossed over" in their youth, notably Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, and Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion. Why not, then, Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn? And if he makes the first move so successfully as to retain the Premiership, why should he not be a formidable contender for the party leadership in the event of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett's retirement?

Stranger things have happened and the thought should at least have sufficient elements of possibility in it to determine Mr. Bennett to hold on to office.

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TO EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

KELLY OF HUNTSVILLE

BY R. E. KNOWLES, JR.

IF YOU'RE in the habit of spending your summers in Muskoka, then you've noticed that each year there are more and better roads in that district. If you own a cottage there, you'll recall that a recent move of the Ontario Government to enforce a tax on private wharves was suddenly dropped. And if you're interested in winter sports, you'll know that Muskoka has become Canada's Lake Placid in the past two years.

You may not know, however, that the man largely responsible for these three things is James Francis Kelly, member of the Ontario Legislature for the riding of Muskoka-Ontario and former mayor of Huntsville.

"Frank," as Mr. Kelly is called by everybody after five minutes acquaintance, made it his job as soon as he was elected to the provincial House, to "sell" to cabinet ministers the idea of extensive road building in the territory he represents. His efforts were highly successful. The result has been, first, to get many of his constituents off relief, and second, to attract many more tourists to the district each summer.

LAST year, when Premier Hepburn said his government intended to collect rentals on wharves that cottagers had built on Crown-owned water-lots, Frank Kelly went to bat on behalf of the cottagers. He scored a base hit. For the premier announced soon afterwards that his plans to collect the rentals had been abandoned.

Three years ago Huntsville was on the map in the summer time, but moved off it for the winter. It became just part of the blank territory between Orillia and North Bay. But Frank Kelly has put the town on the winter map of the country. He did it by making it a Mecca for skiing, skating and tobogganing enthusiasts.

When mayor of Huntsville in the winter of 1934, Mr. Kelly organized the Winter Sports Carnival. These are now held over several week-ends



MAYOR KELLY of Huntsville.

each year and attract many thousands of people to the district. The fame of the carnival has even spread to the United States and more visitors from across the border appear each time it is held.

His flair for publicity enabled Mayor Kelly to put the carnival across. The *Toronto Mail and Empire*, a few days before the first one was held, carried screaming headlines saying that "Huntsville Finances Carnival on Relief Funds."

Next day printed Mayor Kelly's vigorous denial. No one knew, however, that the original article was inspired by none other than Mayor Kelly. No one could estimate exactly its value as an advertisement for the carnival, which has since been followed in several other Canadian towns.

Frank Kelly was born in Bermuda. The Salvation Army must be thanked for bringing him to Canada. As a young man he was an officer in this organization; when in Bermuda he was offered and accepted the post of assistant to Commissioner Coombs of the Toronto headquarters. He played the tuba in the headquarters staff band, and had a lucky break in 1914 when he was unable to go with his colleagues to the Army Congress in London; most of them went to their death when the Empress of Ireland sank.

After a couple of years in Calgary as a choir leader, Mr. Kelly settled down in Huntsville, teaching music and leading the United Church choir there. He became member of the Anglo-Canadian concert band and a well-known baritone singer. In 1919 he gave up teaching music to become an insurance representative, writing the first group policy for the Canada Life.

His public career began in 1925 when he was elected a councillor in Huntsville. The next two years he was mayor, and again held that office from 1932 to 1935. In 1934 he was elected to the provincial Legislature as a Liberal-Progressive.

He doesn't pretend to be any authority on social or economic questions, saying he's never had the opportunity to undertake the comprehensive study that these matters generally gets it.

He combines this trait—as the foregoing catalogue of his achievements suggests—with a keen business sense. He knows what he wants for the district he represents, and he goes after it as hard as he can.

Partly because of his universal popularity, and partly because of the sound arguments he advances, he generally gets it.

His public career began in 1925 when he was elected a councillor in Huntsville. The next two years he was mayor, and again held that office from 1932 to 1935. In 1934 he was elected to the provincial Legislature as a Liberal-Progressive.

Cricket, golf, bowling and fishing are his recreations. Biographies are his favorite books. He is a member of the Huntsville Golf and Country Club, the Huntsville Social Club, and a charter member of the Rotary Club,

QUEBEC DEMOCRATIC?

St. Maurice Chronicle, Three Rivers, Que.

IS QUEBEC democratic? Under this title the editor of *SATURDAY NIGHT* (Toronto) recently speculated regarding the depth of the French-Canadian's attachment to the political doctrine of democracy. He inclined to the belief that the racial majority in this Province were by no means indisposed wed to the democratic ideal, and he could certainly "see no great enthusiasm for it in the government of Mr. Duplessis."

The Toronto editor proceeded to give a very ingenious and plausible explanation why the democratic system had become implanted in Quebec province. In the struggle for self-government of a hundred years ago, he argued, the French-Canadians sought the right of parliamentary representation simply as a means to an end—that end being the control of the affairs of the French province by its French residents.

Now that this control has been effectively secured, the Toronto paper believes that democracy will be judged henceforth purely on its merits as a political system and it seems a little doubtful about the outcome.

IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY true that the French-Canadian attitude towards democratic control of public affairs is

require. He maintains, however, that present-day methods of taxation are antiquated and ought to be reformed. He thinks the burden falls far too heavily on real estate and that some other source of municipal revenue should be found now that expenditures have gone so high. He is in favor of state medicine.

He has had more terms as mayor of Huntsville than has any other person. Among his achievements in this office was the enforcement of a ruling that all able-bodied people on relief had to give some work in return. Huntsville was the first municipality to adopt this principle and it was copied by many others. The town, as a result, was able to beautify its parks, to construct new drains, to improve its lakefront and to complete other constructive jobs.

Another of his accomplishments was the negotiation of the first federal-municipal building in Canada. The Dominion Government was about to build a new postoffice and customs house at about the same time as a new town hall was needed in Huntsville. Mayor Kelly began conversations with Ottawa, with the result that the town and the Dominion shared the cost of building a structure to house council offices, courtrooms, police station, postoffice and customs house. It was a great saving to them both in capital and maintenance charges. This example has since been followed in several other Canadian towns.

Frank Kelly was born in Bermuda. The Salvation Army must be thanked for bringing him to Canada. As a young man he was an officer in this organization; when in Bermuda he was offered and accepted the post of assistant to Commissioner Coombs of the Toronto headquarters. He played the tuba in the headquarters staff band, and had a lucky break in 1914 when he was unable to go with his colleagues to the Army Congress in London; most of them went to their death when the Empress of Ireland sank.

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QUEBEC DEMOCRATIC?

not the same as the Anglo-Saxon viewpoint. But if we compensate for the difference in racial and religious outlook, we believe that the Quebecer's attitude towards the State and his view of its proper functions will approximate very closely to that of Canadians elsewhere.

Of course we are not unaware that some of the most gifted leaders in this province depair of ever finding a remedy for our public ills through application of democratic principles. They have sought the solution elsewhere—in corporatism, which is a modified form of fascism, or in state socialism.

But such daydreams of the intelligentsia leave the mass of the people unmoved. They cannot have lived for seventy years in a country so vigorously democratic as Canada without absorbing the atmosphere of freedom which characterizes all its institutions. Liberty is a heady draught and those who have once quaffed it yearn for more.

IF LINCOLN'S definition of democracy is to be accepted as valid, there seems little doubt, to us at least, that French-Canadians are true democrats. They are keenly conscious of the powers resident in the mass, and they are fully determined to use

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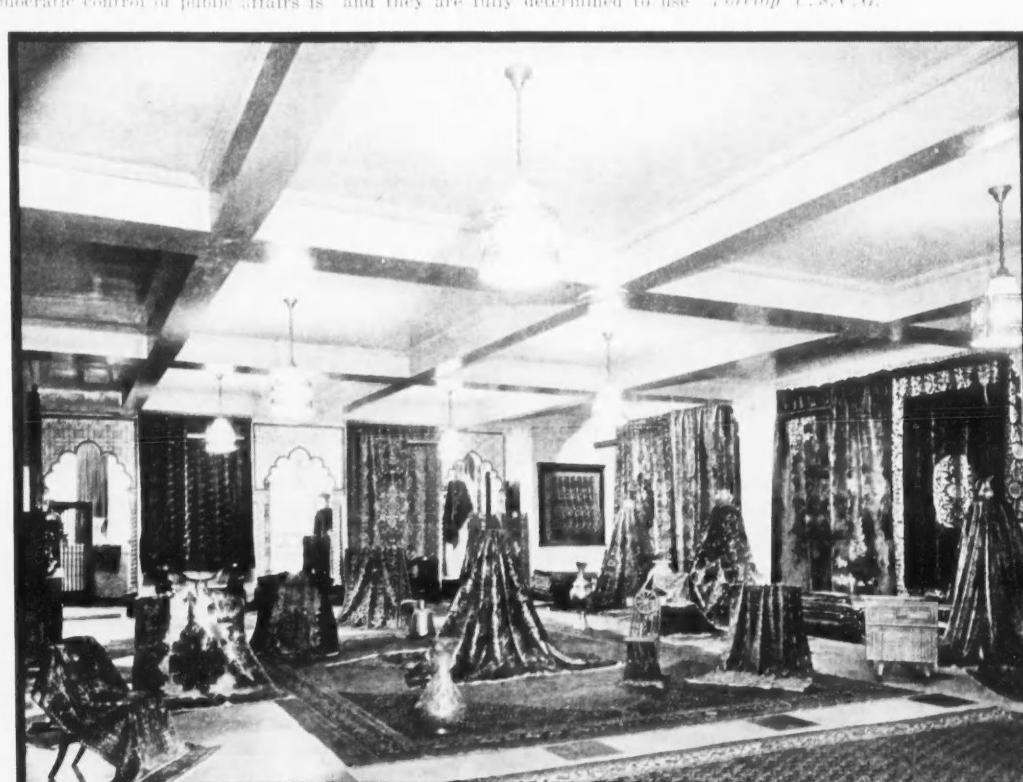
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WHEN VISITING Muskoka one should explore the lakes from Port Carling. Boat trips and motor jaunts disclose Ontario's scenic beauty. Comfortable accommodation and really good home cooked meals are enjoyed at Port Carling House and Annex—for many years the stopping point between the lakes.

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PALACE RUGS IN PALACE. The new showroom of Babayan's Limited at 86 Yonge St., Toronto.

CO-OPERATIVE ART IN MARITIMES

BY WALTER ABELL

At the annual meeting of the Maritime Art Association, which has just been held at Dalhousie University, Halifax, the author of this article, who is Professor of Art at Acadia University, retired from the presidency of the Association to spend a year's leave of absence in study at Harvard University. The new president of the Maritime Art Association is John N. Meager of Halifax.

IF THE story of the Maritime Art Association is of interest, not only from the point of view of expending art activities in the Maritime Provinces, but also as a venture in co-operative effort, the depression can be thanked. A few weeks ago, representatives of school and college art departments, art societies and museums went to Halifax from many parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to attend the annual meeting of this organization which was just beginning its third year of existence. Previous to the depression—which seems to have had its beneficial results in more ways than one—various Maritime art centres carried on their individual programs with relatively little attempt at integration between groups. The two university art departments, those of Mount Allison and Acadia Universities, had indeed co-operated in bringing a number of travelling exhibitions from the United States—exhibitions which neither university could economically have secured alone. Doubtless other groups co-operated in similar enterprises, but the co-operation was spasmodic rather than organized.

Then came the depression. For two years we at Acadia were obliged to drop our program of visiting exhibitions. Those years forced us to do some strenuous thinking. Something had to be done if previous standards were to be maintained. Gradually a possible way out began to suggest itself. Why not try co-operation? Why not make the joint activity which we had previously shared with Mount Allison a point of departure for co-operative effort on a more extended scale? Why not try to bring all interested groups and institutions in the Maritime Provinces together in a single art association? Such an association might make possible for all, what no single group could accomplish alone.

SUCH was the project. The first winter 1934-35—based in a preliminary survey. Investigations had to be undertaken, correspondence carried out, visits made to interested centres. A survey of this kind takes considerable time. It also takes a certain amount of money. The Carnegie Corporation of New York—godfather to so many social and educational enterprises—kindly provided the funds to meet the necessary expenses.

The response was ready and widespread. By the end of the winter, plans had matured to a point which made it possible to call a meeting for purposes of organization. The meeting was held in Saint John, New Brunswick, March 29-30, 1935.

Consisting originally of fourteen societies in eleven Maritime centres, the Association has grown to seventeen societies in fourteen centres. Halifax has contributed four member organizations: the Nova Scotia Museum of Fine Arts, the Nova Scotia College of Art, the Nova Scotia Artist's Association, and Dalhousie University. Saint John is represented by two groups, the Vocational School Art Department and the Saint John Art Club.

Each of the remaining societies comes from a different centre. Taking them by provinces, we have from Nova Scotia: Acadia University at Wolfville, the Lord Amherst Chapter of the L.O.D.E. at Amherst, the Louisbourg Chapter of the same organization at Sydney, and the Arts and Letters Club of New Glasgow. From New Brunswick are Mt. Allison University at Sackville, the Provincial Normal School at Fredericton, Netherwood School at Rothesay, the Newcastle Art Club, the Moncton Society of Art, and the Art and Study Club of Saint Andrews. From the third of the Maritime Provinces comes the Art Society of Prince Edward Island, with headquarters in Charlottetown.

ANALYSIS of this membership list indicates that the Association has influenced art groups in eastern Canada in a three-fold way. It has accomplished its original aim uniting for co-operation the organizations previously existing in the field. It has also stimulated certain other organizations, notably chapters of the L.O.D.E., to introduce art activities as a new feature of their programs. And it has led to the formation of several new art societies—

societies established for the express purpose of taking part in the Association program.

So much for the organization. What has it accomplished? First, an increase in the number of circulating exhibitions available in the Maritime Provinces and a decrease in the cost of securing them. Here a word must be said concerning that focal point of the nation's artistic activities, the National Gallery of Canada. Inquiries addressed to the National Gallery during our preliminary survey brought immediate response from the directors. They welcomed the Association project as evidence of increasing artistic activity in the eastern provinces and promised co-operation in every possible way. The two years since that time have brought abundant proof not only of the most friendly spirit on the part of the National Gallery, but also of the power to make that spirit effective through a remarkable range and variety of artistic resources. The success of our efforts to date has been due in no small measure to the assistance we have received from this source.

DURING our first season we secured four, and during our second season six, exhibitions from the National Gallery. They ranged from modern color prints and British travel posters to Canadian paintings from the Gallery's permanent collection. In addition, we have this year arranged with the Art Gallery of Toronto to lend us a showing of the creative work by children done under the direction of Mr. Arthur Lismer. And each year we have assembled one exhibition of our own. It has consisted in each case of work by artists of the three Maritime Provinces: the first of the kind ever assembled.

Due to the number of showings scheduled for these exhibitions at points relatively close together, and to the fact that the administrative work of circulating them for the entire season is handled by the central office of the Association, it has been possible to offer them to our centres at rates far below those customarily charged for exhibitions of this quality—or indeed of any quality.

As a result last season's exhibitions had a total of forty-nine showings. This year the showings have totalled fifty-five. It is safe to say that at no previous time have so many art exhibitions been seen in the Maritime Provinces.

Securing an exhibition and hanging it on walls where the public can view it is only part of the task of promoting significant experience of art. Fine pictures often fail of their purpose because they are not appreciated by the people who see them. The ordinary catalogue, being merely a list of names and titles, gives little help so far as concerns understanding and enjoyment. With these thoughts in mind, we have worked out the idea of preparing critical "commentaries" to accompany our exhibitions. These commentaries are written in each case by an artist, a critic, or some other competent authority on the subject. They are guides to the exhibitions, providing introductory information from the history of art and the principles of design, and then discussing the various individual works of art and pointing out their special merits.

OUR lecture program can be mentioned only briefly in passing. This again has been actively assisted by the National Gallery. Its distinguished visiting lecturers, Dr. Julius Held and Mr. Eric Newton, have spoken in a number of our larger centres. The National Gallery has also been kind enough to sponsor a lecture tour by the writer to all our centres. In addition we have prepared and circulated a list of lecturers on art who reside in the Maritime Provinces.

Many of our centres have shown great zeal in promoting the success of lectures. When Dr. Held spoke recently in Saint John, his audience numbered seven hundred people. That is a record not always equalled even in the largest cities.

Apart from exhibitions and lectures, the Association stands ready to foster art activities in the Maritime Provinces in any ways that may open. It has already carried out such plans as preparing a list of art books recommended for public libraries, issuing resolutions concerning art work in the public schools, and otherwise "promoting a knowledge and appreciation of art."

A program of this scope involves a large amount of work. It has been made possible by volunteer services on the part of our officers and the leaders of the local organizations in our various centres, combined with paid secretarial assistance at our



THE OWENS GALLERY, at Mount Allison University. Designed by John Hammond, R.C.A., the building was the first art museum to be erected in the Maritime Provinces.

central headquarters. Generous grants from the Canadian Advisory Committee of the Carnegie Corporation have assisted us, both this year and last, to establish the work on a firm foundation.

OVER and above the work accomplished has been the human value of the associations to which it has led. Through participation in a common program, through visits between centres, and through meeting together at our annual conventions, all of us have a much wider acquaintance than would otherwise be possible with people in our field. Artists, art teachers, museum directors, and interested laymen, have formed personal contacts with each other in an increasingly wider circle. The result is a stimulus and encouragement to all concerned.

Now does the getting acquainted process stop within the boundaries of the Maritime Provinces. Through our contacts with the National Gal-

lery, the Art Gallery of Toronto, and other art societies in central Canada, through the artists from central Canada whom we have secured to act as judges for us in assembling our Maritime exhibitions, we are increasingly in touch with art leaders in other provinces. Who knows but that the Maritime Art Association may one day be part of a National Art Association linking interested groups from coast to coast and having the National Gallery as its centre?

• • •

"I suppose," said the lady to the tram conductor, "if I pay the fare for my dog he will be treated the same as the other passengers and be allowed to occupy a seat."

"Of course, madam," the conductor replied, politely. "He will be treated the same as other passengers and can occupy a seat, provided he does not put his feet on it." *Boston Evening Transcript.*



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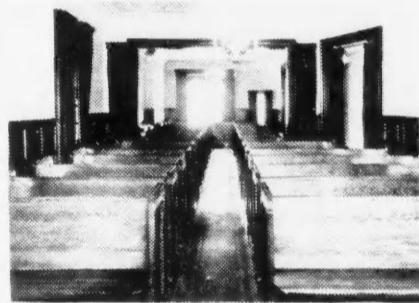
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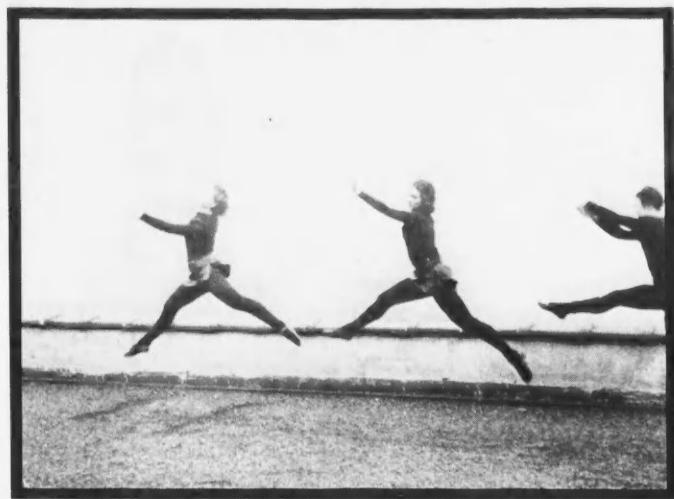
BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

PEOPLE who insist that the function of the movies is to provide amusement and relaxation will probably be a good deal upset by Hollywood's surprising experiment in screen-realism, "Make Way for Tomorrow." This is the screen version of Joseph Lawrence's poignant study of destitution and old age, "Years Are So Long," and it is faithful and exact to the spirit of the original. Far too faithful and exact to make comfortable movie entertainment.

Hitherto the screen has tactfully sidestepped the problem of senility. Its old people as a rule are grand old parties with a wry sense of comedy to help them over the rough places and a comfortable inheritance to insure the respect of their children and grandchildren. Or they are stock figures in old-fashioned melodrama of the "Over the Hill" type, in which nothing is actually discomfiting because nothing is intimate to human experience. You can go to a picture like "Over the Hill" have a good cry and come out feeling a lot better. Most people will cry over "Make Way for Tomorrow" too, but the majority will come out feeling decidedly worse. The relationships it describes are too sharply, intimately and universally recognizable for anyone's complete enjoyment. Even scrupulous observers of Mother's Day are likely to come away from "Make Way for Tomorrow" filled with unfamiliar and disquieting reflections.

"THE Good Old Soak" is also a story of domestic difficulties, but this time in a more familiar and probably more palatable form. Wallace Beery is the good old soak, an alcoholic with an embittered son, a nice daughter and a reproachful wife on his hands; not to mention a comic parrot. Unless you're a chronic worrier you won't feel much anxiety

over the solution of Mr. Beery's troubles. On the same bill is "Way Out West" with Laurel and Hardy taking one of their longer flights from reality. Laurel and Hardy can always reconcile me to a double bill, and probably a lot of people feel the same way about Wallace Beery. . . . Finally there is "I Met Him in Paris," with Claudette Colbert, Melvyn Douglas, and Robert Young. All three are well-dressed, high spirited and awfully bright. They go to Switzerland together and ski and coast and crack-wise up hill and down dale. The producers of "I Met Him in Paris" haven't risked any great new experiment with either their material or their stars. It's smart and lively, well-written and well-photographed and highly acceptable in all the usual ways. It's a lot more fun than "Make Way for Tomorrow." But "Make Way for Tomorrow" will still be a troubling memory long after "I Met Him in Paris" is forgotten.



THAT SPRING FEELING. Members of the Alison Sutcliffe dance group rehearsing on the rooftop of the York-Piper building, Toronto. The head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce looms through the hazy May atmosphere to provide the backdrop.

land together and ski and coast and crack-wise up hill and down dale. The producers of "I Met Him in Paris" haven't risked any great new experiment with either their material or their stars. It's smart and lively, well-written and well-photographed and highly acceptable in all the usual ways. It's a lot more fun than "Make Way for Tomorrow." But "Make Way for Tomorrow" will still be a troubling memory long after "I Met Him in Paris" is forgotten.

VICTORIA'S "TANNHAUSER"

BY DOROTHY V. CRIGHTON

It is perhaps desirable in the interests of history that it should be definitely put on the record that Victoria was not the first but the second Canadian city to stage a "local" presentation of "Tannhauser." Victoria, B.C., "beat her to it" by several weeks. The following notes on the Pacific Coast performance are by a well-known dramatic critic of that city.

THE audiences which turned out to see the Victoria Grand Opera Association's production of "Tannhauser" were either determinedly "active-minded" or very skeptical. That Basil Horstall, director and conductor of the Association, knew the capabilities of soloists, choristers and instrumentalists better than did their fellow townsmen was amply proved by the outburst of spontaneously enthusiastic applause which came at the conclusion of the overture and the fall of the first curtain.

Faults there were, of course, but

they were almost entirely due to inexperience, and greatly outweighed by the outstanding brilliance of the interpretations of Dorothy Parsons as Elizabeth, Carl Horthy as Tannhauser, Arthur Jackman as Wolfram and Florence Gunn as Venus. When it is realized that with the exception of Mr. Horthy, who has had professional training and experience in Europe, principals and chorus have had no training other than that obtainable in Victoria, it is no exaggeration to say that musical history was made by these performances. Mr. Horthy, while a native Victorian, has spent much time in Europe and England, making a specialty of Wagnerian roles. He is to give a recital during the Mozart Festival at Salzburg this August. His glorious voice was heard to especially good effect in "Rome I Gained at Last" in the third act, and his singing during the contest scene of the second act called forth prolonged applause. Other principals besides

those named were David Hunter, Philip Head, Jack Townsend, Douglas Hodgson, and Steven Lookman; Peggy Moore as the "Shepherd Boy" was charming, her small part being one of the delights of the performance.

The men's chorus was augmented by the Victoria Male Choir of fifty voices. History was made here, too, as it is the first time in the memory of man that two major musical organizations in this city have amalgamated for a public performance. One can only hope this is but the forerunner of closer co-operation between the various musical groups.

How Mr. Horstall does it is a mystery known only to himself. He achieved miracles with his organization, and this city is blessed among communities to have him as producer and conductor.

Victoria is in a fair way to become as well known for her community presentations of grand opera as for her gardens and scenery. More, one cannot hope for.

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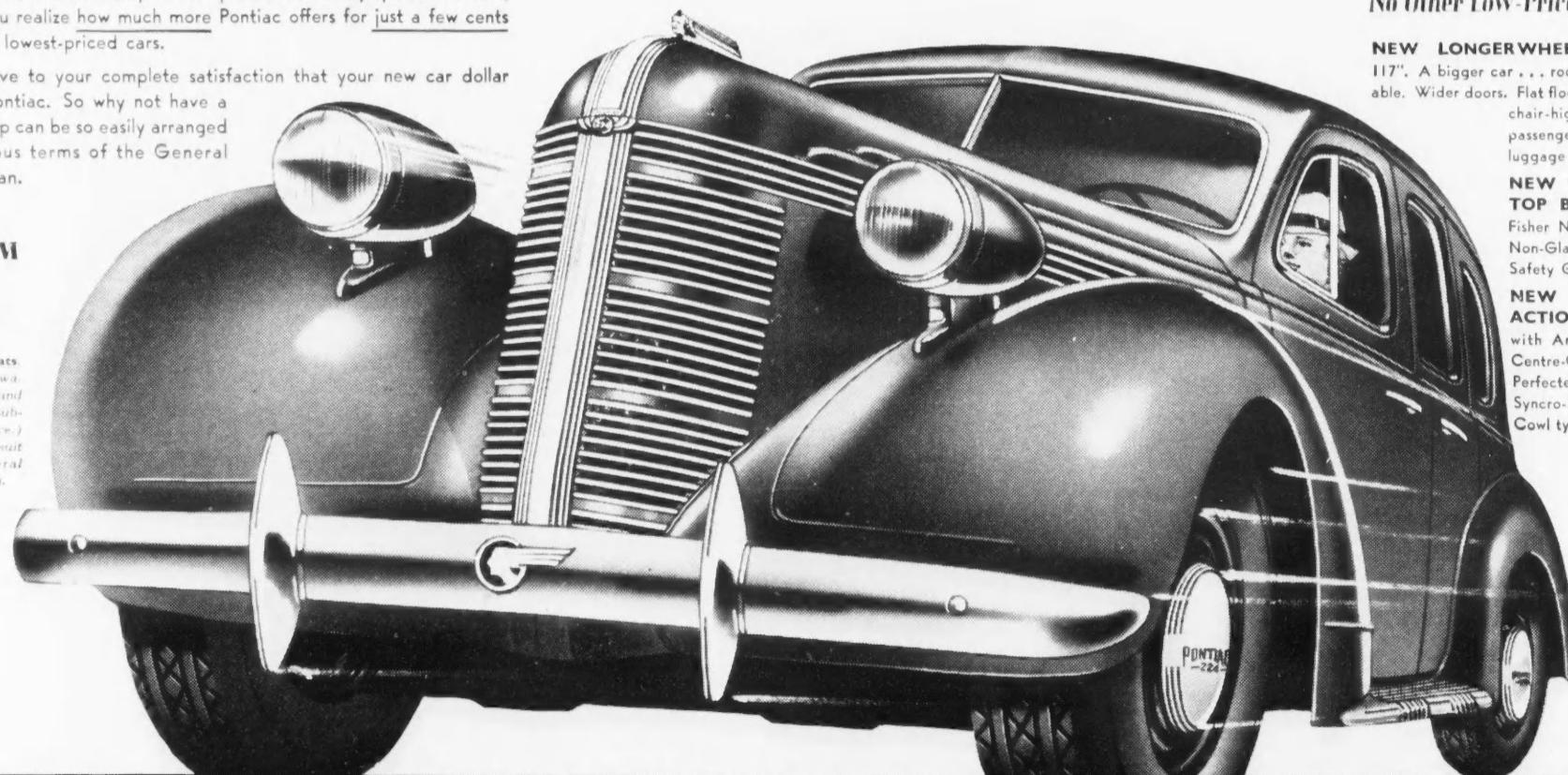
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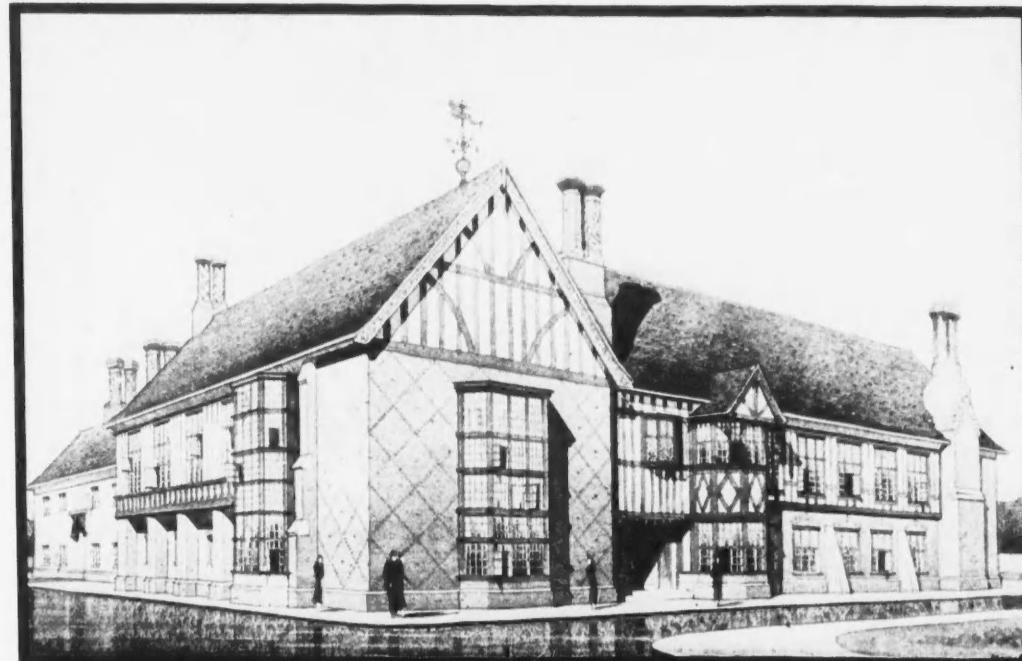
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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE opening of the fourth season of Promenade Symphony Concerts at Varsity Arena last week, under the baton of Reginald Stewart, was an event of such splendor, from the standpoint of popular acclaim, as to create a record in the musical history of Toronto, and perhaps of Canada. The audience numbered approximately 7,000, and would have exceeded that figure had not one seat section been set aside for chorus; and in addition no less than 2,000 persons were turned away. It is a just culmination of the organizing efforts begun in 1934 by the Toronto Musical Protective Association, aided latterly by the Summer Symphony Association. During the intermission Dr. Cody, President of the University of Toronto, in making an appeal for increased membership in the latter association, disclosed some interesting figures. During the summer of 1934 the aggregate attendance was 69,819; in 1935 the figures jumped to 91,022; last year there was a drop to 89,919, due to an excessively hot summer. If this opening event is an omen, these records should be largely exceeded by the end of this summer. The actual picture of the vast audience spread around the orchestra and seen in chiaroscuro, was an unforgettable one.

Because of the recent Coronation the program took on a gala character, and Mr. Stewart's instinct for popular appeal, augmenting his distinction and efficiency as a conductor, was never more in evidence. In addition to the orchestra we heard



"THE ROMANCERS." Lieut.-Col. W. R. Patterson as Pasquinol in the Rost and play at the Women's Art Association, June 16, 17 and 18.

the famous pianist, Percy Grainger, and the Bach Choir (of which Mr. Stewart is also conductor), considerably augmented since it gave the "John Passion" at Easter. Personally it was my first hearing of this orchestra, which on this occasion numbered over ninety pieces. The excellence of its quality was as obvious as the efficiency and enthusiasm of its playing. It has a very able concert master in Harold Sumberg, and under the alert and magnetic leadership of Mr. Stewart played with vital expression. Flaws were so few and far between as to be practically negligible. The Bach Choir was also in capital form; of good quality in all sections, admirably trained; distinguished for tonal quality and volume, clarity and refinement in diction and enunciation.

The most important episode was the first performance anywhere of a Coronation Te Deum by Dr. Healey Willan. Dr. Willan is undoubtedly the finest of Canadian composers, not only in scholarship, but in nobility of inspiration and harmonic resource. His Te Deum ranks among the finest ever composed. It will unquestionably live, because many Te Deums of less beauty and grandeur survive and are sung the world over. To give a Coronation character to the work on which he expended two years of thought and labor, Dr. Willan has followed an ancient practice of introducing antiphons—additional verses sung before or after the psalm proper. His selections from the psalms touching on Kingship and Peace were beautifully appropriate to the

occasion. The declamatory beauty and variety of his recitative are matched by the richness and imaginative quality of his harmonic developments, choral and orchestral.

The balance of the program was tasteful and delightful, representative of the best in British music. It began with Elgar's brilliant "Cockaigne" Overture, designed to depict the colorful life of London as it was in 1901. Though the world has changed since then, recent events have shown that the essential life of the people of Cockaigne remains the same. Since Elgar composed his gay epitome of that life, many composers in many lands have followed in his footsteps. The Overture was played with capital spirit and attention to detail. An interesting novelty—if a work so old can be termed—was one of the "chamber-symphonies" of William Boyce, a form which anticipated the concert symphony that came to hold a predominant place in music. A typographical error gave the date of Boyce's death as 1729 when he would have been but 19 years old. In reality he lived until 1779 and this work dates from the later period of his life. Boyce was a pupil of Dr. Pepusch who provided the original score of "The Beggar's Opera," based on old English airs, and this little symphony has much of the gaiety of its period. Boyce was a really impressive figure in his day, Master of the Royal Band, Conductor of the West of England Three Choirs Festival, and of the Annual Festival held at St. Paul's Cathedral. He was a prolific composer of forgotten music but the work revived by Mr. Stewart is full of grace and charm. It was delightfully played, as was the lovely "Water Music" Suite by Handel, so popular nowadays as to call for little comment. Some listeners must have noted that the theme of the last movement of the Suite was used many years later in the "Messiah" as a setting for "And He Shall Live Forever and Evermore." Two charming old British part songs, "The Silver Swan" by Orlando Gibbons and "Now is the Month of Maying" by Thomas Morley, were sung with elegance of expression and tonal beauty.

In his own particular field, of racy folk song, there is no more captivating pianist and composer than Percy Grainger. He was an ideal guest artist for such an occasion, with his wonderful evocation of humor, his rhythmical genius and his brilliant finger technique. One of the gayest of his offerings was an Irish March-Jig bearing the priceless title, "Maguire's Kilk."

YOUNG PIANO COMPOSER

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

AN UNUSUAL recital at the Toronto Conservatory of Music was the one last week by Miss Frances Campbell, the program of which included two groups of short compositions by the pianist herself, one group in classic style and one in decidedly modern romantic moods. Both as pianist and as composer Miss Campbell shows a surprisingly definite and authoritative command of her resources. She knows what she



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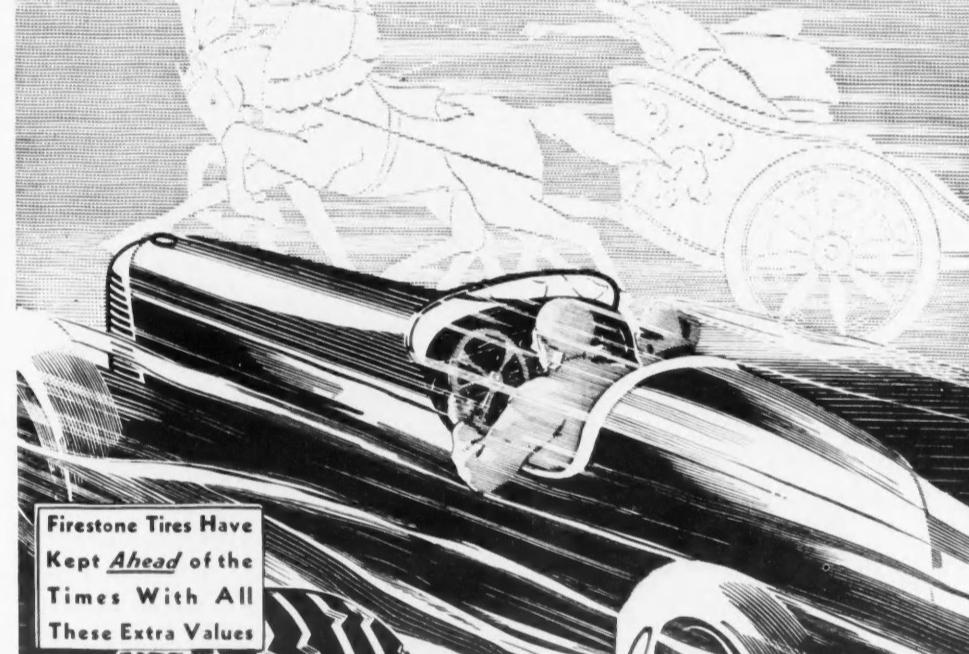
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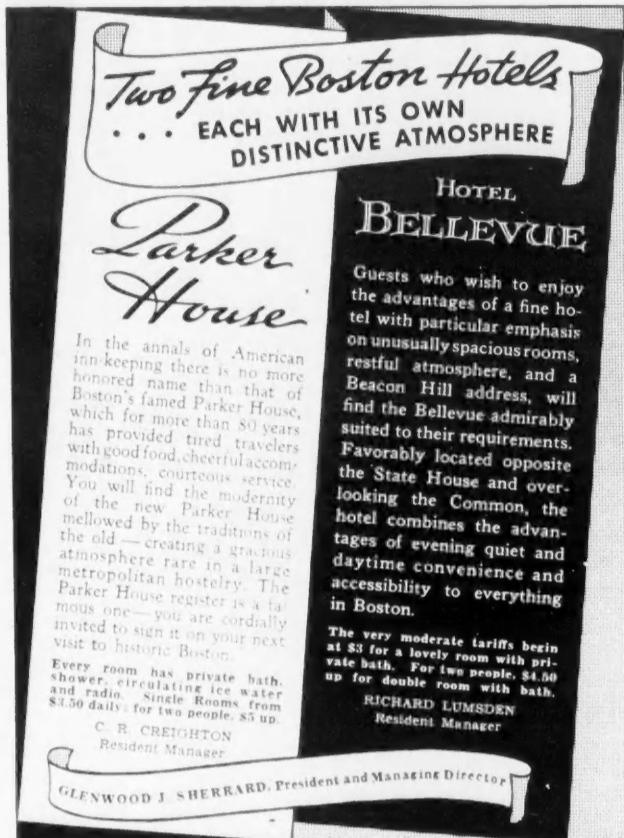
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We submit, therefore, that the folly of trying to make people sober by law has been so clearly demonstrated already, that no sane person could wish to try that experiment again.

We believe that a careful consideration of the facts will convince thinking people that much of the present propaganda against beverage rooms is definitely mischievous because, if successful, it would defeat the object of true temperance.

For true temperance can never go hand-in-hand with a policy that assists the bootlegger!

• This advertisement is inserted by the Brewing Industry in the interest of a better public understanding of certain aspects of the problems of temperance and local option.

THE BOOKSHELF

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

KING WORSHIP

AN ASTRINGENT addition to the literature of the Coronation and the Abdication is "The Magic of Monarchy" (Knopf, \$1.25). The author is Kingsley Martin, editor of the New Statesman and Nation and a British journalist of unquestioned eminence. He has been interested in examining king-worship in Great Britain from the historical and psychological points of view and his findings, however they displease the patriot who dislikes the dissection of his emotion, will have a familiar sound to students of mass behavior. The modern worship of the king is described as not a spontaneous sentiment but one astutely fostered from above. Mr. Martin is curious as to what happened to the strong Republican conviction that characterized the England of the greater part of the nineteenth century and concludes that Disraeli had a hand in its dissolution, building up the Crown for purely imperialistic purposes. Incidentally, Mr. Martin explodes the myth of the "symbol" conception of the monarchy, having sharp things to say about the governmental interferences of Queen Victoria and revealing the fact that even Edward VII and George V were unable to stand aloof from the march of political events.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE present controversy about the Supreme Court in the United States makes timely the publication of Burton J. Hendrick's "Bulwark of the Republic: A Biography of the Constitution" (Little, Brown, \$3.50). Mr. Hendrick, who is the distinguished American historian, has described his work accurately as a biography, for he presents the history of the Constitution in terms of the men who interpreted it to the people. This method gives a warmth and liveliness of personality to what otherwise might have been a sober legal chronicle. The justices of the Supreme Court naturally loom largest in these pages, but there has been no neglect of such stalwarts of the executive and legislative branches of the government as Jefferson and Madison and Webster, whose opinions affected the course of constitutional history.

Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Hendrick leaves us with the impression that given the requisite judicial authority, the interpretation of the Constitution was determined in the last analysis by the temperament and prejudices of the justices involved. Which would explain, if it did not justify, President Roosevelt's present attitude toward the Supreme Court.

RETURN TO THE TWENTIES

"BEFORE I FORGET," by Burton J. Rascoe (Doubleday, \$3) is the lively autobiography of the American literary critic who was at one time editor of "The Bookman" and is now conductor of the book review department in "Esquire." Mr. Rascoe has never aspired to the serene ranks of the academic critics, he has always been an enthusiast of literature whose love of books and bookmen plunged him from the beginning into the turmoil and conflicts of his time. He championed Cabell and other gallants of the 'twenties with a passionate pen and no account of that hectic period of authorship will be complete without some reference to his influence. His honesty and simple candor are apparent in the writing of this book, which is a very personal history of his youth and early newspaper activities in Chicago. There is another volume to come, but in the meantime we are refreshed by these bright, turbulent recollections of a decade whose literary excitements are already able to kindle in middle-aged authors more than a faint nostalgia.

MARGINAL NOTES

H. G. WELLS' new book, "Star-Begotten," is described as a fantasy... it has just been published. A book by Gertrude Stein will grace the October lists under the title of "Everybody's Autobiography"... well, that saves us from writing our own... The only people, apparently, who didn't make money out of the Coronation were the book-sellers... a report from London says that the sale of books fell off so tremendously during the weeks preceding and following the event, that many book-sellers could have shut up shop for the period without any appreciable loss... according to bookselling historians, the same thing happened during the Coronation of King George V... the explanation is that the public is too excited about events in the making to read about those that are embalmed in books... even the sale of books relating to the Coronation was unimpressive, the newspapers supplying the public, it would seem, with all the Coronation matter they could digest...

Liddell Hart, who writes with high authority on military matters, makes an analysis of the armed forces of Europe and discusses the problems of national defence in "Europe in Arms;" A Random House publication for August... the final chapter is entitled "Would Another War End Civilization?"... the answer, we suspect, is yes and no... Macmillans think highly of their forthcoming fall publication, "And So Victoria"; it is a romance of the years preceding the accession of Queen Victoria and it is the first novel of a writer well-known in historical fields, Vaughan Wilkins... Laura Riding's novel, "A Trojan Ending," studies the siege and fall of Troy and suggests that the contrast in temperament between the serene Trojans and the ambitious, neurotic Greek invaders explains the outcome...

Cressida is the central figure of the novel... "Life of Edward Gibbon," by D. M. Low, is a biography of the historian and is a Random House offering for August...

Joseph C. Lincoln's new novel, "Storm Girl," is due in August... "R.S.V.P., a Book of Parties," is being prepared by Toni Taylor, hostess editor of McCall's Magazine...

The Literary Guild selection for July is "American Dream," by Michael Foster, a newspaperman of Seattle...

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

LYRICAL DEVELOPMENT

"The Tree of Resurrection and Other Poems" by Audrey Alexandra Brown, Toronto, Macmillan, \$2.50.

BY PELHAM EDGAR

MISS Audrey Alexandra Brown has achieved a remarkable position in her own country. The present edition of her work has also been launched in the United States, and those responsible for the publication there could not do otherwise than include "Laodamia" and a few other characteristic poems which had made her Canadian reputation secure.

The present writer has expressed the view that the "Laodamia" is the most beautiful piece of decorative narrative that has come out of America, and has privately cherished the belief that its superlative qualities might prove a barrier to advancement. It still remains unlikely that even Miss Audrey Alexandra Brown will surpass it in its kind, but she has proved conclusively in this volume that her genius can express itself powerfully in new directions.

The danger that threatened, and the poet I feel sure realized the snare more consciously than her readers, was involved in the very nature of her talent. Her abounding facility in beautiful phrasing could carry an essentially strong theme through to a satisfying and even to a triumphant result. But such themes are of difficult discovery, and no fluency, however alluring, can be anything but a rathal where the action and the idea are absent.

Miss Brown had shown in some of

her early ballad work qualities of direct statement that promised much for the future. I do not think and I do not hope that she will ever be modern in the eccentric sense. She will have subtlety, but she will avoid extravagance. She will sometimes think of Keats's advice to Shelley and will curb her magnanimity and load every rift of her subject with ore.

There are not evidences yet in this new volume of stark biting phrases, and perhaps they will never come. Miss Brown is simply not satirically inclined nor worldly minded. The glory of this new volume lies in her surprising lyrical development. If the poems I name are derivative, then I raise up my voice in praise of derivation. "Past Noon," "October," "All Angels," "Mist," "The Pilgrims," "The Pool," "Strayed Bird," "Smoke over Spain." There are half a score of lyrics of almost equal value. My preference, if it must be named, goes to the first of the enumeration. It is too long to quote, but if the publisher permits I should like to close this too brief review with the last-named poem, "Smoke over Spain." It happens to be politically timely, but I give it rather as an example of Miss Audrey Alexandra Brown's metrical subtlety, her mental vigor, and her deeply stirred sympathy:

DARKNESS is on the tall, the proud city
Whose ivory and gold drew down the sun;
The heavens open, showing her no pity;
Her walls topple one by one;

Through their bright shattered stone
the razing flames run.

Destruction clouds the land tawny-gleaming,
The place of mellow twilights and brief rain,

In whose mysterious leafage birds
dreaming

uttered their moon-begotten strain.

The Spanish swords are flushed with
the heart's-wine of Spain.

O melancholy and foredoomedly
splendid!

When the arm fails from smiting,
when the breath

Ebb out in blood, the battle will be
ended —

But who inheriteth?

Who shall divide the triumph with
triumphant Death?

When they shall lay again the marred
foundation

(Having made an end of killing and
being killed)

What shall arise where rose the fair
creation?

Their wise fathers willed?

What shall the stained hands of the
brother-slayers build?

EMPIRE MINDED

"Rhodes Goes North," by J. A. S. Green, Oxford, Toronto \$3.75.

BY G. M. GRANT SMITH

ALMOST the last great imperialistic adventure of the Anglo Saxon race before Great Britain began to develop a conscience in international affairs was the acquisition of Southern Rhodesia. It was not an act of the British government but a personal enterprise

of Cecil Rhodes and his British South Africa Company.

It was, however, a typical piece of empire building. It is probably regarded as a classic by modern Japanese statesmen and might indeed be a compulsory study for their young rulers of tomorrow. It has every trick of the trade exemplified, fooling the home government, tricking concessions out of the native powers, letting other people pay the bills and bluffing out any possible competitors.

That thin rich province of King Lobengula and the Matabelles should be occupied by some white race, Boers, Germans, Portuguese or English, was as inevitable as the displacement of the horse and buggy by the car. Moral appraisal of the policy of Rhodes is as futile as moral appraisal of the adventures of Drake.

Rhodes differed from other exploiters and entrepreneurs who seek power to get money in that he sought money to get power. His motivation was an ideal outside of himself. His methods invite cynical comment; in modern Ontario Mr. Godfrey would have him behind the bars. The author of "Rhodes Goes North" explains the contradictions in his character by the fact that he graduated from two universities simultaneously, Oxford and the Kimberley diamond fields.

His belief in himself and his mission was almost megalomania. If Rhodes had failed his name would go down among the great rogues and scoundrels of history. But his success was his justification.

"Rhodes Goes North" is a complete and lively account of this amazing adventure. Mr. Green has kept the necessary objective point of view except for a few sarcastic sneers at the parts played by missionaries in Rhodes' dealings with the native King Lobengula. Once the background of the situation is understood the story becomes as exciting as a piece of adventure fiction.

THE CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. MCAREE

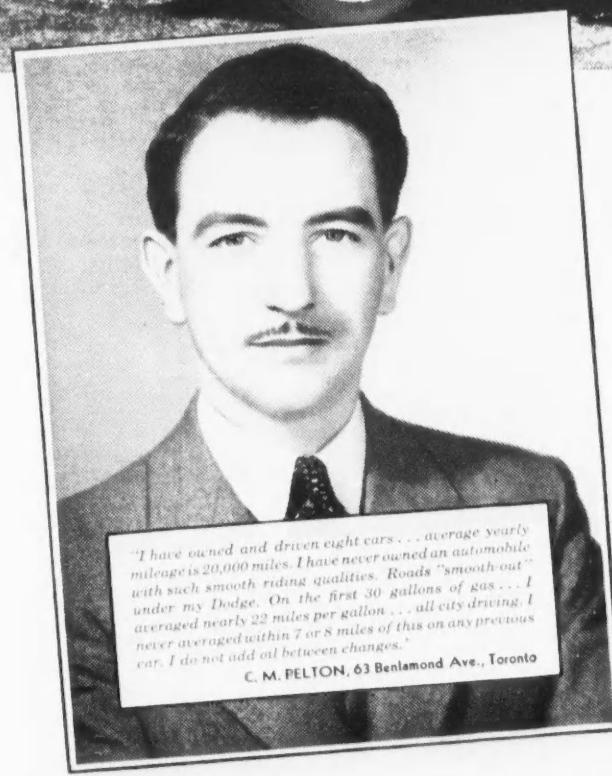
ONE of the essential differences between a really good detective story and a really good thriller is that it is not necessary for the thriller to be credible. But that is not to say that it may not be, in its way, a work of art. This is perhaps too high praise to give to "The General Died at Dawn," by Charles Booth (Bell and Sons, \$2). There can be little doubt that it "The Maltese Falcon" had not been published we never should have seen "The General Died at Dawn," which incidentally has been made into a successful movie. But the influence of Dashiell Hammett is so whipsnade that instead of deplored imitators we should rejoice when somebody in a spirit reminiscent of Hammett provides such lively entertainment as Mr. Booth. He seems to know China or some aspects of Chinese life intimately and he writes with unusual vividness. The story is full of fights and bloodshed, and contains the true account we ever read of a battle between Chinese crickets. It ranks high among recent thrillers. . . . The name of Gail Oliver seems familiar to us but we cannot connect it with any other book than "The Moon Saw Murder" (Macmillan, \$2). Certainly, the author whom we take to be a woman, writes with practised hand and with this book takes rank among the handful of American woman writers who do detective stories as well as their English sisters. The victim is a favorite strangled woman, the detective is Lieutenant Tieke, rather an odd name, it seems to us, but he is a first class sleuth. The action is quick moving and it is not until the last few pages that the identity of the murderer is revealed. "The Moon Saw Murder" is well worth reading. . . . So is "The Anger of the Bells," by Virginia Roth

(Doubleday Doran, \$2.25) who has already two or three other soundly constructed detective stories to her credit. It introduces a favorite western detective in Rocky Allan, at the moment a deputy sheriff. There is unusual realism in this story, for the characters are precisely those we should expect to find in an actual murder mystery. They are practically all poverty-stricken, with not a handsome woman among them. There is in fact hardly anybody in the cast who could not have been removed with little loss.

Quality of detective fiction must be sadly on the decline when we have been obliged, as a matter of duty, to read a dozen books to find three worth mentioning. In the order of merit they are "The May Week Murders," by Douglas G. Browne, (Longmans Green, \$2); "Nine Doctors and a Madman" by Elizabeth Curtiss, (Musson, \$2.25) and "Death at Eight Bells" by Frederick Arnold Kummer, (Longmans Green, \$2.25). We do not regret the time we spent with any of them though we should hesitate to say that even "The May Week Murders" is first class. But there are many readers who believe that a bad detective story is to be preferred to no detective story at all, and the books we have named are of average quality. It is because we distrust our own judgment in books of the kind that we include "Death at Eight Bells." We always object to the kind of detective story in which the characters are to be found on a boat, castaway on an island or marooned in a house; that is to say stories in which you know that in the present company the murderer is certain to be found.

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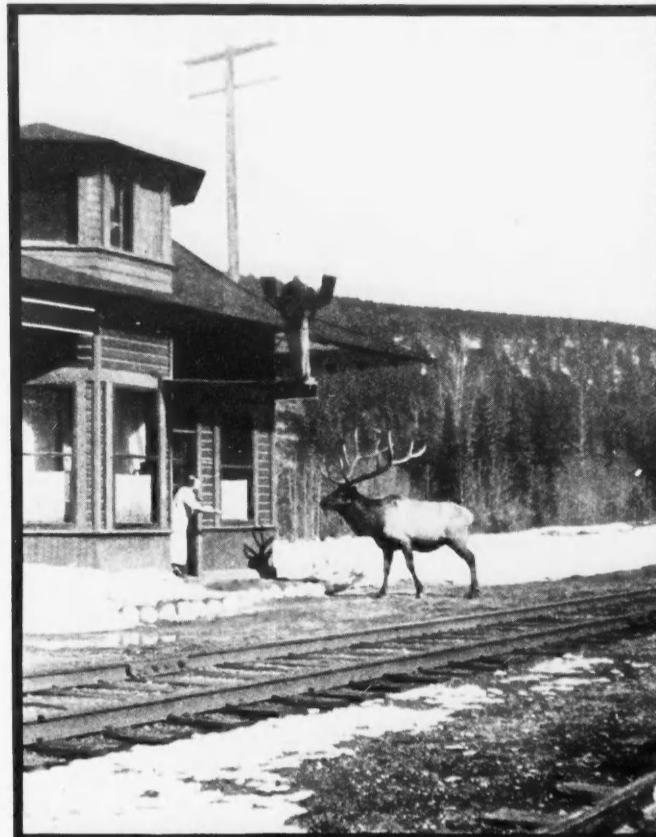
Shuttleworth
STRAWS

THE CORRECT SUMMER HEADWEAR

DELEGATION ILLEGAL?

BY S. S. SIMEON

CONSTITUTIONAL lawyers are inclined to agree with the dictum of Mr. Justice Mansfield when declaring invalid the British Columbia Marketing Act, that "it was never contemplated by the British North America Act that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council should be other than an executive or administrative body." What worries them is whether the higher courts will be able to find anything in the Act which explicitly prevents that body from becoming a good deal more indeed from becoming a legislative body within the limits of any powers expressly conferred upon it by the Legislature. There is only one point which seems to allow of any hope that provincial Governments can be prevented from assuming delegated legislative powers, and that hope lies in the fact that legislation by any Province is supposed to be subject to review by the Dominion, and that while there is a means provided for that review in the case of legislation by the Legislature, there is no means provided in the case of legislation by the Government. The reply to this is, however, that the Dominion Government always possesses the right to review the original legislation enacted by the Legislature by which legislative powers are delegated to the Government, and that if it does not choose to withhold assent from an Act which does delegate such powers, it cannot expect to retain the right to review the legislative operations of the Government performed in virtue of such delegation.



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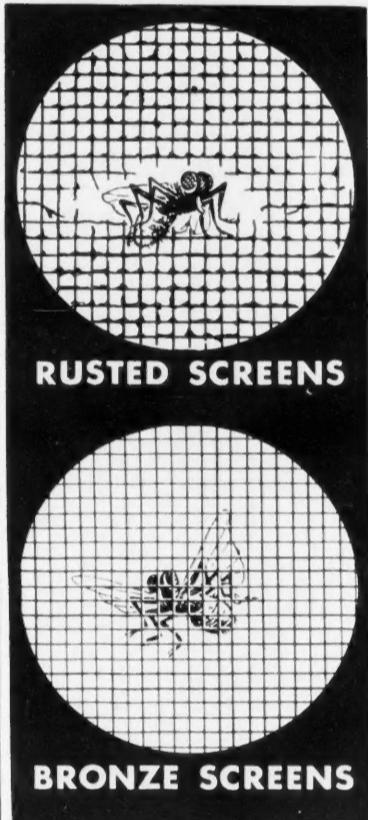
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LETTERS

J. W. DAFOE AND STATUS

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I OBSERVE that in your review of "The Empire in the World" by Sir Arthur Willett, B. K. Long and H. V. Hodson, you note the statement made by Mr. Long that I was in London in 1917 and had something to do indirectly with the drafting of the resolution affirming "Dominion status" which was adopted by the conference. I can only indulge in surmises as to how this error came to be made. Mr. Long knew that I had been an advocate long before 1917 of the making over of the Empire into a commonwealth by a recognition of equality of status between the British nations, and he may also have known that I was attached, in 1919, to the Canadian delegation to the Peace Conference, where the theory of Imperial relationships, set out in the 1917 resolution, was given a practical application; and from these facts he may have inferred that I had something to do with the resolution of 1917 which is the foundation stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations. I have seen a file in which the history of the resolution, from its first drafting to its final form, is recorded, and I can vouch for the accuracy of the statement that I had nothing to do with it, being indeed over 4,000 miles away at the time. The authors of the resolution were General Smuts, Sir Robert Borden and their advisers. Though in no way responsible I regret this slip by my good friend, Mr. Long; it is the only blemish on an admirable book.

— J. W. DAFOE

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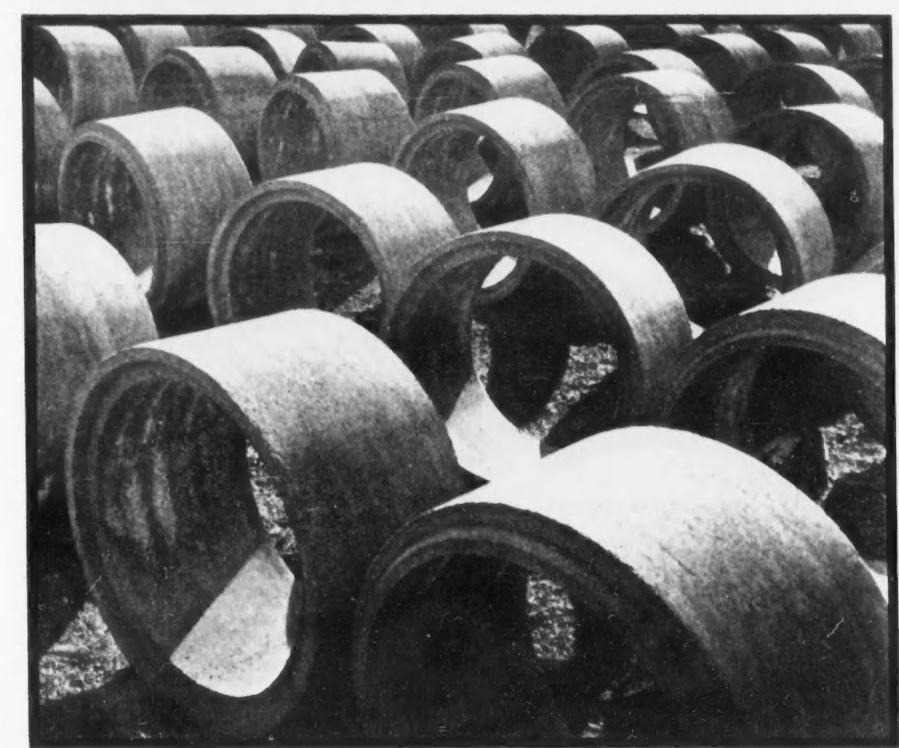
SECTION II

SATURDAY NIGHT

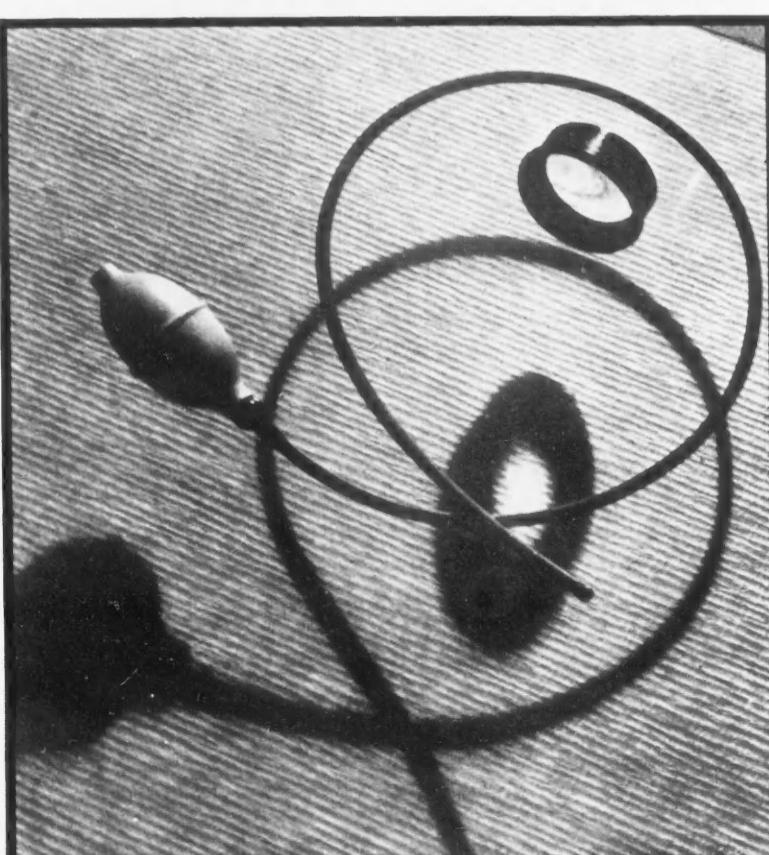
PEOPLE • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 12, 1937

FOURTH ANNUAL CANADIAN SALON AT HAMILTON



THE selection of prints on this page is from the annual exhibition sponsored by the Hamilton Camera Club, a show which almost from its inception has been in the first rank of Canadian photographic salons. TOP LEFT, "Allegro," by J. W. Campbell, Montreal. TOP RIGHT, "Young Warbling Vireos," by Francis J. Wilson, Saskatoon. MIDDLE LEFT, "Evening at Percé," by Arthur H. Tweedle, Hamilton. MIDDLE RIGHT, "Horse Chestnuts," by W. B. Piers, Hanley, B.C. LOWER LEFT, "Concrete," by Russell King, St. Lambert, Quebec. LOWER RIGHT, "Aerial Suspension," by A. Staunton Archer, Woodstock, Ontario.



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ROASTED AND PACKED IN CANADA

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

THE shade of Mary Wollstonecraft must occasionally shiver as it views the modern scene. What's the use of vindicating the rights of women, it probably asks itself, when the poor things hand them right back to men?

Plenty of women no doubt feel the sex only needs time to excel in everything. After all Mary only got out her "Vindication" in 1792. But we have a

is all very good if I make the head beautiful today as I shall," he said modestly "but de question comes, how do you do wen you look in your mirror tomorrow and hat not me, but a comb in the hand?"

We thought of this situation several times during the ensuing work out.

It is really rather thrilling to see an artist handling hair. Particularly when it's growing on someone else's head. M. Muzet works with the speed of an aeroplane, talking all the time as



Of the hat above, Mme. Agnes said, "Not this one. It makes her look a little silly and it is not often you find one with such features who can wear a tiny hat."

sneaking suspicion it will be some time before even a majority of women will prefer women doctors to cure their ills, or female portrait painters to give their beauty immortality.

Even in what might naturally be considered women's own sphere, the wretched men still have a strangle hold. Edward Molyneux with the Legion of Honor ribbon in his buttonhole dresses the Duchess of Kent; English Norman Hartnell dresses Queen Elizabeth; Mambacher, the boy from Chicago, dresses the Duchess of Windsor. Cecil Benten takes Everybody's photograph. Antoine decides what's to be done with the smartest heads. Looks as though the boys were creeping up on us.

SPEAKING of Antoine of Paris, the man who put the sculptured curl on the social brow, we had a very instructive hour or two lately with Antoine's American representative.

M. Muzet is known as Antoine's Prime Minister, and it must be admitted at once that if more of our Premiers had some of M. Muzet's graces, politics would interest a lot more women than it does today. M. Muzet is a very vivid and polished Frenchman, whose job apparently not only includes a perpetual supervision of Antoine's New York headquarters, but touring about to keep the Antoine operators in other cities up to scratch.

"Come along and let M. Muzet restyle your hair," we said to a friend whose 'coronation' role had begun to bore her. "They tell me he's a wow."

"How do I know he won't shave half my head and train some curls over it, and I wake up in the morning looking like a banshee?" said our friend ungratefully. "I've heard of these stylists-on-the-wing doing that for their own fun."

We reassured her, and seated beside her later on, we watched and listened while M. Muzet went to town.

M. Muzet told her first of all that she wants "something practical." It

works. "Softness, softness about de face—every face needs softness, you must touch it yourself, so . . ." and his flying hands make that ultra-feminine gesture, palms up, beneath his own ears. "Here I build it up, Madam's neck is not long . . ." (our friend cringed noticeably) "Here I carry across that lovely line de de brow" (she revolved considerably) "Here I key de whole thing." With a marvelously dextrous flip of his wrist he took the remaining strand of hair, purposely left it at the back we now saw, and tied it in a knot like the string on a parcel. Snack, it went down on one side above and behind the ear. "Dere," said M. Muzet . . . "we are finish" . . . and we were.

We went home in a taxi, hatless, in order to save the full effect.

Dallas, Texas, has the women with the smartest heads at the moment in America, says M. Muzet. Hollywood with its impractical and untidy devotion to the long bob he deplored, but, he added, a small coterie of fashionable people who wish to be disassociated entirely from the screen world is growing up there and are very smart indeed.

But that shop's final triumph from our point of view, was the Holgate House. This superb animal, instantly

a half. The handles are tipped with red, and the whole effect is delightful. A little short handled hoe for a very young person who doesn't get around much, with a dumpy little shovel, a fine tool called simply a "pounder" (rather like a solid potato masher) and a mould guaranteed to make wet sand supremely edible—at least in appearance—are also \$1.50. These have red, blue, and yellow in rings on the handles and are otherwise just plain solid worth. A wooden windmill in the same shop pleased us pretty well for \$2.50. There's a fine yellow funnel into which you pour sand—a release beneath lets it down on the paddle wheel when you're ready and the wheels keep turning as long as your sand holds out. Hours of entertainment, we'd say.

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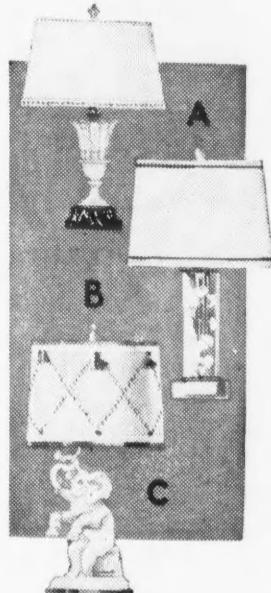
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THE DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

HALF the battle of feeling cool in warm weather is won when one manages to look cool . . . not to mention the effect on those who look at you. Curiously enough, the faculty for looking as cool as a cucumber does not seem to depend altogether on a minimum of clothing. The memory of the writer does not return with any vividness to the time of the Gibson Girl, but those who do recall her fondly say that she managed to play a pretty sturdy game of tennis in a high collared starched shirtwaist and long white skirts worn over a couple of beruffled petticoats and all the underthings that were no trifles, and she still managed to be a cool appearing creature. She kept the shine from her face by means of a chamois dipped in powder. How the poor dear felt is another thing, but our hats are off to her while we congratulate ourselves that today it is possible to look and feel cool when the mercury is trying to find out how far "up" is.

Tepid baths and showers are a help—but cold ones are not. The latter have a temporary effect until their invigorating effects on the circulation are felt, and then one is warmer than before. Then there are all the things that go to make baths and showers more pleasant than ever. Bath oil in a pine scent may, in itself, be of little value in cooling off, but the fresh, rather sharp woody fragrance, cannot help but get you into the mood to feel cool. Bath oil is best applied to the skin, we find, before the bath, rather than being dropped into the water where it sometimes has a tendency to float undissolved on the top. And when used directly on the skin the scent will remain longer. Eau de cologne patted on in generous quantities and a light dusting of bath powder make a grand finale for the cooling bath or shower.

Shiny noses and foreheads are strictly taboo this or any other year, and as a means of combating shining highlights there is the colorless liquid that Elizabeth Arden has, appropriately enough, christened "Noshine." Simply apply a few drops with the tips of the fingers, and smooth into the skin. Before it is quite dry, press powder over it to give a flattering, smooth mat finish that, we are assured, lasts for hours.

SINCE the visit of M. Muzet, Antoine's Director in America, to the Antoine de Paris Salon at Eaton's College Street during the week of May 24, a new refinement of the Antoine Custom Permanent has been added. And thereby hangs a tale! Successful as was the Antoine permanent wave elsewhere in the United States and in Toronto and Montreal, the Salon in Denver, Colorado, was experiencing difficulty. The reason was found to be the extreme dryness of this part of the country—a dryness which took its toll in dry skin and hair. Research was started which had as its goal something that would overcome this dryness. The new No. 7 Reconditioning Oil for Antoine permanents is the result, for so successful was this oil in Denver, that its use was extended to all Antoine Salons.

This new oil makes it possible to rewave over dried ends (possibly the result of a poor permanent), or to give a permanent over the vestiges of the last one, for it isn't always easy to wait until you have a complete growth of new hair. We are assured it actually leaves the hair in better condition after the permanent than it was before.

We have explained this at some length for the very good reason that actually Toronto's climate, during part of the year at least, is comparable with that of Denver. As proof that many women have dry hair and skins, records were shown us that indicate that two out of three require treatment for both conditions.

FOR a quick hand beauty treatment, Peggy Sage has just introduced an inexpensive kit which contains the following items. Oily polish remover (and you'll need it this summer), polish (choose your own shade), a jar of Hand Smoother and Softener Cream, a bottle of Gardenia Hand Lotion in a size that will slip easily into the handbag, an emery board and orangewood stick in cellophane container. The kit is book shaped and does not take up any more room in the luggage than the latest novel. Add to this a very complete book of instructions on hand beauty care, and you have everything needed to assure well-groomed hands.

A WARDROBE of eyeglasses," the latest addition to ways and means of having the costume harmonious in every detail, was brought to the attention of the fashion press in New York recently. The occasion was "Fashion's Glass," presented by The Better Vision Institute in the Rainbow Room at the cocktail hour. Mannequins chosen by famous artists and illustrators modeled costumes ranging from sports to evening, framed in pa'tte and brushes on the revolving dance floor of the Rainbow Room. Eyeglasses which protected the wearer from the sun, which brought out her features to greater advantage, those with colored rims to match costumes, were some few highlights. Comforting to know that glasses are becoming an asset to the appearance after having been a liability for so long.

TRAVELERS

Dr. and Mrs. Albert Ham of Brighton, England, have arrived in Toronto and are the guests of Provost and Mrs. Cosgrave at Trinity College, returning to England in July.

Mrs. Harold P. Martin has arrived in Winnipeg from Calcutta, India, and is spending a few weeks the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr.



"Ah, this is your hat! It is good, decidedly, and at all angles, and you must think of that when you choose a hat. Truly, Mademoiselle, you are very, very nice like that."

and Mrs. Kenneth G. Southam. Mr. and Mrs. B. Stanley Harris and Miss Daphne have sailed for Buenos Aires. They have been spending two years in Winnipeg with Mrs. Harris' parents, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Tupper.

Miss Barbara Brodie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brodie of Montreal, has sailed by the Antonia to spend the summer with her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lovat Dickson, of London, England, and motoring on the Continent.

Miss Anson McKim, president of the Junior League of Montreal, has returned from Chicago, where she attended the National Conference of Junior Leagues of America.

Miss Frank Gilman and her niece, Miss Diana Nordheimer, have returned to Toronto after a trip to South America and the West Indies.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Smart of Ottawa are occupying their summer residence at Kingsmere.

ENGAGEMENTS

MONTRÉAL

Riordan-Usher Jones — Mr. John Eric Benson Riordan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Riordan, to Miss Mollie Usher Jones, daughter of the late Andrew Usher Jones and of Mrs. Usher Jones.

Longden-Molson — Lieutenant J. R. B. Longden, son of Vice-Admiral Horace Longden and of Mrs. Longden of Wickham, Hants, England, to Miss Naomi Kingman Molson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Molson.



The Challenger

leads in fashion . . . keeps pace with time.

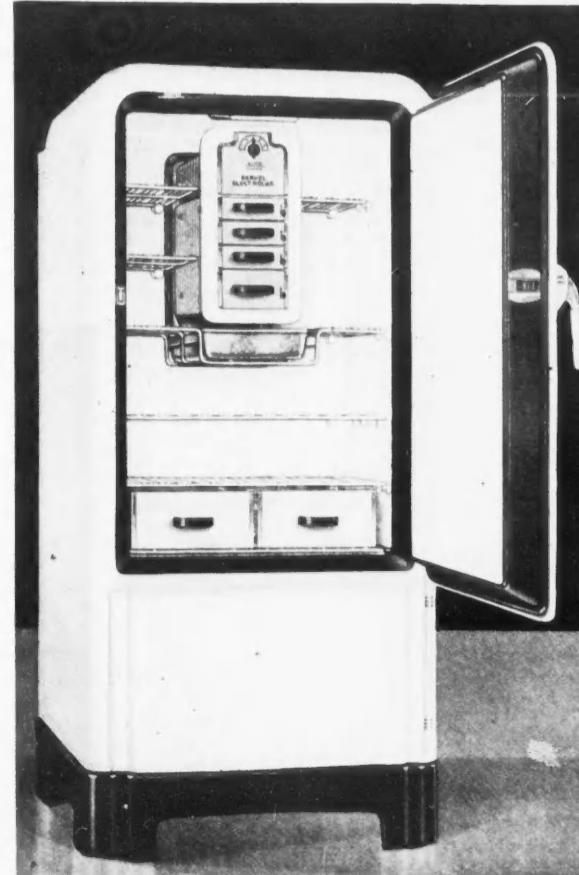
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Challenger movement, white
case, silk cord . . . 25.00

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KLIM
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THE MERRIE MONTH OF MAY. Students of Alma College, St. Thomas, recently crowned their May Queen and dined on the green at their annual May Day Festival. Special importance was attached to the Festival this year as a part of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the College.

—Photo by "Jax."



ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

HOUSEHOLD accidents lack the drama of street accidents, and perhaps that is why most of us cling to the idea that home is the safest place to be. Statisticians, however, will point rather gloomily to figures that tell in no uncertain terms that danger to life and limb lurks in every corner of the household. Wax applied to floors unmixed with vigorous polishing is a common cause of many a fall that may prove damaging to the feelings, both mental and physical, at the least. Less wax and more polishing will give a higher polish to floors, and assist everyone to maintain a vertical position.

Small rugs are big danger spots and, as such, can be anchored into position by using special pads under them. It ought to be against the household law to place them at the heads of stairs, unless they have been made safe by some means. The stairs themselves should be kept clear and should always have a railing even though they may be enclosed on both sides, and, most important, they should be well-lighted. Of course, everyone knows this, but cast your mind back on the houses you have been in lately, and you'll begin to realize everyone doesn't practice this precaution.

A LIGHT switch that operates both below and upstairs is a decided convenience, not only for safety's sake but in eliminating extra steps, a decided advantage after a long, hard evening. Switches located near all doors are insurance against bruised shins and feelings. We speak of this with great feeling, living as we do in a household where it is not unusual to find the furniture has been completely switched around from one room to another during our absence.

There are small lights of about seven and a half watts to light halls and other rooms sufficient to see but not bright enough to disturb any one's slumbers. One of these inserted in the electric outlet under the bed is often used in nurseries or in bedrooms when someone is ill and needs attention.

Many houses have a master switch in the master bedroom where lights throughout the house can be controlled. Not only is this a convenience, but it is a safety measure if a powder with an eye to the silver manages to gain entry to the eye during the night. Imagine how disconcerted man would feel in his place if you were going quietly about your business under cover of darkness, and this cover were ripped away by a sudden blaze of light. Any sensible Rattler would give up in disgust and take his departure pronto.

Many a tender has been smashed because of inadequate garage lighting. A light inside the garage that can be turned on outside saves time, but the light itself should be out of range of the eye when driving the car in, otherwise it is likely to be more of a hindrance than a help. More attention is being paid to the lighting of entrances to the house, too. An overhead light, preferably one concealed in an overhead panel, has the effect of extending a welcome and making entering safe. And a lighted house number is a positive benediction, especially on houses in the newer districts where street lighting sometimes is poor and houses are set back some distance from the street.

There are rubber pads with suction cups which make the bottom of the bathtub or shower less slippery. Some of the newer bathtubs are made definitely antiskid. A rubber hand grip for the side of the tub, or a handle on the wall, is another safety device.

TRAVELERS

The Hon. and Mrs. Pierre F. Casgrain and their daughter, Miss Helene Casgrain, who were in London for the Coronation and are now in France, are expected in Montreal about June 20. Mrs. Casgrain and her family will leave shortly after their return for Saint Irenée-les-Bains, where they will be the guests of Lady Forget for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cameron and their three children have left Toronto for Oakville, where they have taken a house for the summer.

Mrs. G. B. Green has returned to Ottawa from Toronto, where she spent a short time with her daughter, Mrs. Britton B. Oster.

Mrs. S. E. Crawford of Havana, Cuba, is spending the summer in Winnipeg. Mr. Crawford will join her in Toronto later and they will return to Havana together after visiting in New Brunswick.

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When you go "wool-gathering" for that new garment—don't fail to see the two new Corticelli Rayon yarns—Blossom Crepe and Crepe Mist. You will be delighted with these new Rayon yarns, for they are kind to your fingers, combining much of the softness of wool with the beautiful lustre of Rayon. Finished garments are cool, light; they drap well, look smart, and are just the thing for the bright days. There are 21 lovely colours of Blossom Crepe

and 15 smart shades of Crepe Mist from which to choose; and 25 attractive styles in the new book KP20, now on sale at all smart shops, 25 cents, or direct from Belding-Corticelli Limited, Box 120, Montreal.

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MAY DAY FESTIVAL. Dr. P. S. Dobson, M.A., Ph.D., principal of Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont., administering the Obligation to the May Queen during the annual May Day Festival recently held at the College. The May Queen is Miss Beatrice Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. G. Moore, of London, Ont.

—Photo by "Jax."



The question of leaving food in the opened can bogs up ever so often, and a surprising number of people run for another container almost before reaching for the can opener.

Now, independent, competent authorities have proven conclusively that food left in the open can is actually just as safe as in any other open container, but, of course, it should be covered and kept in a cool place as should any other food. We find that a circle of waxed paper and elastic band make a satisfactory cover.

We suggest that for appetite appeal, instead of serving a left-over vegetable or fruit in the same way a second day, if it be combined with another product or slightly altered.

*Joan Abbott
Dietitian*
JAYLMER
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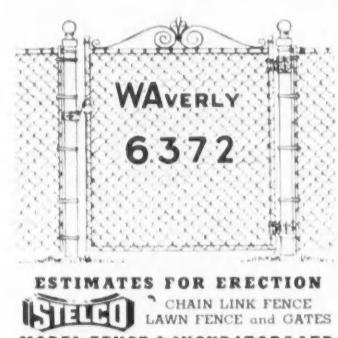


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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

JUNE—the month of Brides, mosquitoes, permanent waves and where to spend the holidays—is also the month of the gourmet.

What is a gourmet?

Come, come children, a gourmet is one who knows that there are not only two varieties of caviar, the inexpensive red and the costly black, but also a very rare kind which is bright yellow. We have it on the authority of *The New Yorker*, which we trust.

If you have passed this rigid but simple test, and are firmly established at least in your own mind, as a gourmet, it's simple to find your rating among your fellow epicures. Just how do you react to the news that four pounds of golden caviar recently arrived by mistake in New York from Astrakhan? Does it shoot your blood pressure up? Does it make you frantically desirous to spend \$50.00 a lb. in securing some of the precious stuff, the first to reach this continent since 1915? If it does you can move to the top of the class. I don't think you'll find it very crowded up there. Yellow caviar apart, serious eaters really do go to town about food at this season.

FIRST, there are the salmon just arrived from the Restigouche. At certain seasons of the year the small Restigouche River must have considerable difficulty flowing into the Bay of Chaleur. It has to get by so many salmon. The congestion must be frightful. Shops from Halifax to Vancouver are just beginning to display salmon marked Restigouche and they will go on doing so for about a month. By that time presumably, the Restigouche River can get down between its banks again and stop feeling like a macadam road built up with large pale-fleshed salmon.

Then there are lobsters from Newfoundland, the best in the world I'm told, though you won't catch me saying so in front of a New Englander. And shrimps, and crabs, and clams, and frog's legs, and shad, and shad roe.

Here are a few ways with the creatures.

The terms "hard-shell" and "soft-shell" in regard to crabs do not apply to different varieties but to periods in the life cycle of the crab. Between the time of the shedding of its old and the development of its new shell constantly recurring in crabs, they are known as soft-shelled. That's all and don't let anyone fool you. Like lobsters, crabs should be alive at the time of cooking. Cheer up, it doesn't hurt. You throw them into boiling water with a little baking soda and they take 20 to 60 minutes' boiling depending on their size, and are then thrown into cold water. When cold, break off the claws and the apron. Take the crab in both hands, thumbs to the back end of the shell, and break the shells apart. Discard the spongey material and use only the meat that lies in two compact masses and what you can pick out of the claws. Now then.

CRAB MEAT SALAD

2 cups crabmeat, broken
1 cup chopped celery
4 teaspoons lemon juice
1 cup chopped tart apple
1 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons olive oil
3 hard-cooked eggs
1 cup mayonnaise
Lettuce
Stuffed olives

Mix the crab, celery and apple and marinade in the French dressing made of the oil, lemon juice and salt, for 20 minutes. Add the coarsely chopped egg and the mayonnaise and serve on lettuce with a garnish of green pepper strips or stuffed olive halves.

Escaloped crab meat is made with a rich white sauce, flavored with Worcesterhire to which you add, when you take it off the fire, lemon juice, cream, Madeira or sherry and the flaked crab. Put this in a casserole, cover with buttered crumbs and bake. It's delicious.

Shrimps with fried pineapple sounds like the kind of dish this column avoids, but I'm told it is swell. Fry the pineapple slices in butter till golden brown. Have the shrimp boiled and shelled, dip them in seasoned crumbs, then in beaten egg, then in the fine crumbs again. Add more fat to the sweet butter in the pan in which you fried the pineapple and sauté the shrimp quickly in it, turning them to brown. Arrange shrimps on the pineapple and trim with watercress or parsley.

A recent convert myself to frog's legs, I long to bring others into the fold. Stop thinking about them and go ahead is my advice to you, my finicky friend. They are too good to be anything but true. The meat is regarded as fish, and they are sold at the fishmongers at this season, but in texture it really resembles very young chicken. Only I think they haven't such a stupid lack of flavor as immature chicks. There I go, taking the candy away from baby chickens now, the dear little things. Take it easy, if there is anything much less attractive than a half-grown chicken, unless it's a frog, I have yet to meet it.

It's best to buy your frog's legs from the fish man, all ready to be dealt with in the pan. It, however, Johnny brings you home half a dozen pairs of frog's legs recently cut off, you remove the skin by slitting it at the foot joint and peeling it back. Keep only the two upper sections of each leg, and allow one or more pairs to a person. Big ones, one pair is enough.

Squeeze lemon juice over the frog's legs and sprinkle them with salt. Dip into beaten egg to which you have added 1 tablespoon of water, then roll them in well-seasoned and very finely-sifted bread crumbs. Place in a wire basket and fry for six minutes in hot, deep fat (390 F.). Serve them with tartar



WALLPAPER PRINTS, prim and conventional, are one of the newer notes in summer linens. The charm of these designs is seen in the Westbury frock shown here. With it is worn a cool panama hat by Stetson. Both are from the Robert Simpson Company, Limited.

—Photograph by Romy Jacques

sauce, and, believe me, there's nothing like them; with fresh asparagus they are a dish for the gods.

Shad roe can now be bought by the pound, without the shad, (rather a bony fish, to tell the truth). It's a dark orange in color when raw, and supposedly one of the delicacies of all time. Parboil it in acidulated

water for ten minutes (2 tablespoons of vinegar to a quart of water.) Cool and remove the membranous covering. Broil, with bacon, about five minutes on each side, and serve with the bacon curls and lemon slices, on toast. A very rich and rare entree.

P.S. Caviar von do not cook—so it's out of my province. Hurrah!

Father and Son Banquet

Home on the range together, and womanless, Block and Chip team to contrive rare gastronomic triumphs featuring Heinz 57 Varieties! Specifically—oven-baked beans.

ACCORDING to Lincoln Steffens, a father's place A is in the home . . . "Let the mother," he says, "with her brains provide the business side of the child's upbringing. I, the father, will furnish the love (which women call 'spoiling'), the art, the sport, the doubt divine." And, we might add, cultivation of the love of excellent food, plus the ability to dish up a meal to do him proud!

Favoured above all other manly viands when fathers and sons feast together are baked beans—Heinz Beans! There are four kinds—Boston-style with big chunks of tender pork and a mellow sauce of brown sugar and molasses; Heinz Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce (with or without pork); and cowboys' preference—Heinz Baked Kidney Beans.

Once, recently, a grown-up boy called father, and another boy not quite so grown-up, conspired together to cook up a dish of baked beans and beef that they fully believed would make any mere woman cook turn green with envy. Judge for yourself whether these fellows weren't two pretty wise men-children.

The "boys" browned a pound of ground beef in a skillet with a teaspoon of butter and a small onion—chopped. When the heavenly odour told them the right time had come, they added a tin of Heinz Red Kidney Beans, stirred while you could whist a verse of "The Maple Leaf Forever." Then they poured in a small tin of Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup, added a teaspoon of salt and a fourth that much chili powder and let Nature take her course for a shade under half an hour. And what do you think was the result? Bless your heart, a dish of the kind of chili con carne that would make a Mexican wench for joy.

Any lady cook could have contrived the same delicious result. All that it was necessary for her to do was to page through the new Heinz Book of Salads and Meat Recipes. On page 59, "Chili Con Carne, No. 1" would have stared her right in the face, as it did 'the boys'.

Incidentally, the combination of the Heinz Book and a well-supplied shelf of Heinz 57 Varieties has won many a lady cook a reputation for setting a never-failing 'good table'. The recipes in the Heinz Book run the complete gamut of salads, dressings, dishes calling for meats and fish, in great profusion. The recipes for canapés, sandwiches and hors d'oeuvres, alone, hold such great possibilities for appetite enticement that hubbies have been known to imagine their wives were mistaking them for guests.

The Heinz Book of Recipes is easy to obtain—merely send twenty-five cents (or only ten cents with labels from three tins of Heinz Soups) to H. J. Heinz Company, Dept. 8N 79, Toronto, Ont.



For those who
enjoy Flavour!
'SALADA'
BLACK TEA
BROWN LABEL
BLACK TEA
BLACK



LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON

And they both like oven-baked beans by Heinz! Seniors and juniors the country over are making delectable declarations of kitchen-dependence with all four kinds of Heinz beans. Such tasty allies means that meals made without them are not meals without flavor! Now they look forward to mother's nights out.



SMUGLY SNACKETING

Wily wives snicker as happy husbands discover an old pantry platter long known to all women—"The best beans are baked by Heinz." Expired is the age-old feminine lease on the kitchen!



FOUR BROTHERS

Heinz makes four delicious kinds of beans, all oven-baked (1) with pork and tomato sauce, (2) in tomato sauce without pork (vegetarian), (3) with molasses sauce and pork, Boston-style, and (4) red kidney beans.

"I'm looking
for a
sun-proof
complexion,
Jane Seymour"



She was one of the "fair and fragiles." It leapt to the eye, as the French say, the moment she entered my Salon. "This craze for sunburn makes me feel quite out of things," she said. "My skin seems to develop all sorts of blotches and lines whenever I try to brown."

"Moral—don't try!" I said, smiling. "Accept the fact that your type of skin just won't stand ruthless grilling. Lead a shady life—with big hats and parasols. Be your own Dresden china self—with a healthy glow!"

"That's an original thought!" she said. "What's the prescription?"

Lots of behind-the-scenes care! I said. "Never be too lazy to wash your face and neck with Cleansing Cream and Juniper Skin Tonic. Put in plenty of Orange Skin Food. It will feed your skin—keep it beautifully supple and renew the natural oil—which open-air life tends to dry up."

During the day my Anti-Weather Cream is your best protection. It keeps out the harmful part of the sun's rays, guards you against rough winds—and makes a perfect powder base. Used with my Special Dryskin Powder, it will keep your skin soft and immaculate the day through.

Well, do you know, I ran into her at the lake last weekend, and her cream and roses look was causing quite a stir among the dusky aborigines!

If you're one of the people whose skin WILL take sunburn—do these two things: Read my book, Speaking Frankly, and try my new Sun Tan Bloc. It turns you a lovely even brown without reddening or peeling—and it's so much cleaner than oil. You can get both at any smart cosmetic counter. Or write me, Jane Seymour, Lumiden Building, Toronto, mentioning your dealer's name, and I will gladly send you Speaking Frankly with my compliments.

Jane Seymour BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

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Two special-interest groups are being organized by Pierce Collins Travel Co., Montreal: Fourth Annual Study Tour under the leadership of Prof. J. H. MacLennan, Business Men's tour of the Soviet Union, Scandinavia and Western Europe under the leadership of Mr. Jacques Bieler.

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FIELD DAY. Mrs. Wallace R. Campbell, of Windsor, who presented the awards at the recent annual games of Appleby School, Oakville, with the winners of the junior, senior and intermediate championships, respectively Richard Denison, of Oakville, J. H. Gardner, of Toronto, and C. B. Williams, of Oakville.

SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE eleventh annual Horse Show of the St. Catharines Riding and Driving Club takes place this year June 22-25, during which time there will be three afternoon and four evening performances, and 109 classes. Patrons of the event are His Worship Mayor J. D. Wright and Mrs. Wright, the Hon. J. D. Chaplin and Mrs. Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. M. Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Avery. Honorary Presidents are Mrs. James A. McSloy and Mrs. E. E. H. Wright. Honorary Chairwoman, Mrs. H. B. Burgoyne, Co-Chairwoman, Mrs. George Macnab and Mrs. Arthur A. Schmon. The entertainment committee includes Mrs. E. E. H. Wright, convener; Mrs. Stuart H. Fleming, Mrs. E. H. Letchworth of Buffalo; Mrs. Donald R. MacKay, Mrs. J. C. Ball, Miss Shelton Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bruce Hill, Dr. V. Paul MacMahon, Mr. A. W. Taylor and Mr. E. T. Sandell. Mrs. V. Paul MacMahon is convener of the Cup Committee. Among the parties arranged is that of Mr. and Mrs. George Macnab for cocktails and high tea at the St. Catharines Golf Club on Tuesday afternoon, June 22. And after the show that night Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Schmon are giving a supper party and dance at their residence on Yate Street. Mr. Schmon is President of the St. Catharines Riding and Driving Club under whose auspices the show is held.

Mrs. Eric Phillips of Oshawa, who has always ridden at this show until last year, is presenting the permanent trophy in the Hunter Stake, Course "B." Among the judges will be Mr. W. T. Bredin, Dr. R. M. Jenkins of Toronto; Mr. Samuel Shaw of Brookline, Massachusetts, who judged at the Royal Winter Fair last winter; Major Henry Leonard of Washington, D.C.

THROUGH the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Hammell, "Edgemere," their estate at Oakville, Ont., will be opened on Thursday, June 17, as part of the National Garden Scheme in aid of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Not only will the viewing of the garden be of keen interest to the garden-lover but through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Hammell the grounds will be open in the evening when dancing and swimming may be enjoyed. This is made possible by the fact that one of the outstanding features of this estate is the unique method of illumination at night.

"Edgemere," on the lake shore, consists of twenty-five acres of landscaped grounds, including an extensive Japanese water garden, large rock gardens, through part of which a little waterfall splashes; a sunken rose garden with an aviary full of rare birds, and other delightful surprises. On one side of the Buddha garden, with its famous Daibutsu Buddha and old bronze lanterns, is the green terrazzo dance floor. On the other is the swimming pool, illuminated at night by powerful underwater lights that make it a place of enchantment. Tea in the afternoon, and refreshments in the evening, will be served on the covered terrace from which a magnificent view of Lake Ontario is seen.

The members of the garden committee, which has succeeded in bringing the Garden Scheme to national recognition, includes Lady Baillie, Mrs. Samuel Abbott, Mrs. Robert Fennell, Mrs. Thomas J. Macabe, Mrs. J. J. Vaughan, Mrs. Alan Brown, Mrs. W. L. Chalmers, Mrs. F. A. Schulman, Mrs. W. E. Gallie, Mrs. H. V. Tyrrell, Mrs. Herbert Adam, Miss Mildred Graydon, Mrs. J. Beverley Robinson, Mrs. A. Turnbull, Mrs. H. Napier Moore, Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mrs. W. A. H. MacBrien, Mrs. Eric Ryerson, Miss Bruce Fraser, Mrs. Edmund Staunton, Mrs. Andrew Hunter has assisted the committee, of which Mrs. John C. Fraser is convener and Mrs. W. B. Woods secretary.

MARRIAGES

TORONTO

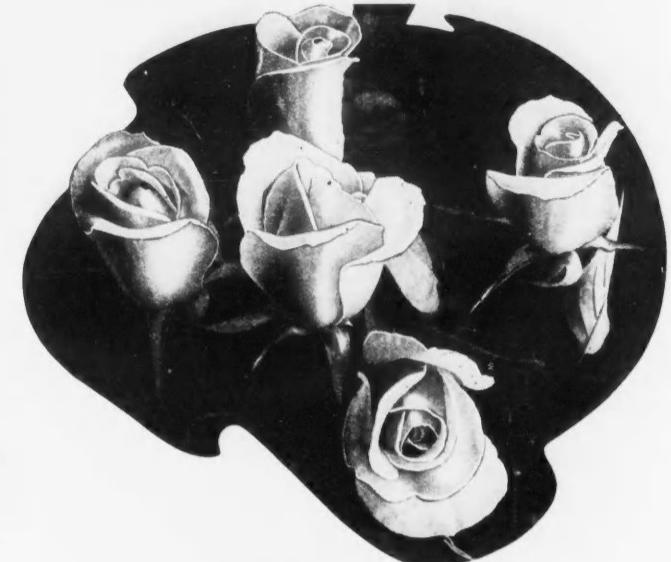
Brathwaite-Gundy. On Saturday, May 29, Mr. Frank C. Brathwaite, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Y. Brathwaite, and Miss Carolyn Yvonne Gundy, daughter of Mrs. Gundy and the late Samuel B. Gundy.

Moore-Ede-Douglas. On Saturday, May 29, Dr. William Oswald Moore Ede of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England, son of Dr. William E. Moore Ede and the late Mrs. Moore Ede of Southsea, Worcester, England, and Miss Edith Amy Douglas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Douglas.

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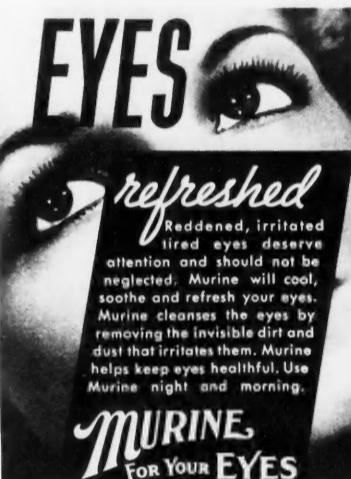
CRAWLED UPSTAIRS ON ALL FOURS

Owing to Rheumatism in Her Knees

It was not a very dignified way of going upstairs, but she had rheumatism in her knees, and it was the best she could do, at the time. Since then, she has been taking Kruschen Salts, and now feels much better. Read her letter:

"I had very painful gout in my big toe and could only get upstairs on all fours owing to rheumatism in my knees. It is over three years ago since I commenced taking Kruschen Salts. I must say on damp days I still have a little gout, but my knees are quite better. I am over 60 years of age, have a complexion like a girl's and feel very fit. I am fully repaid for taking a half teaspoonful of Salts each morning in a cup of hot water."—(Mrs.) A. W.

The pains and stiffness of rheumatism are frequently caused by deposits of uric acid in the muscles and joints. The numerous salts in Kruschen assist in stimulating your liver and kidneys to healthy, regular action, and help them to get rid of the excess uric acid which is the cause of so much suffering.



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ENGAGEMENTS

The Bishop of Saskatoon and Mrs. Hallam announced the engagement of their daughter, Isabelle Woodworth, to Mr. Harold Edward Whitley, of Toronto. The marriage will take place in Wycliffe College Chapel at the end of June.



HISTORY AND BEAUTY. Edinburgh Castle and Princes Street.

—Photo courtesy The Scottish Travel Association.

—Ports of Call

IN HOSPITABLE SCOTLAND

SCOTLAND is a small country, the greatest length and breadth, excluding islands, being approximately 281 and 150 miles respectively. Nevertheless, the greater part of the six million inhabitants being concentrated in a few large towns, it is easy to reach large areas of thinly populated country where the tourist can be "alone with nature."

The chief cities are Edinburgh, the Capital, with a population of about half a million, Glasgow with over a million, Aberdeen with about 168,000 and Dundee with about 176,000 inhabitants. Edinburgh is claimed to be, and with some reason, one of the finest cities in the world. Certainly it is uniquely situated, with the "old town" of medieval aspect, grouped round the ancient castle high on a precipitous rock, and the "new town" laid out in majestic tree-lined squares, separated from the "old town" by a valley radiant with flowers. Princes Street, which flanks these gardens, is a magnificent thoroughfare, with buildings along one side only, leaving the

easy to understand than that of the English themselves. It is interesting to observe that many local Scottish words seem to come from roots common to Teutonic languages. No speaker of Afrikaans, for instance, will have difficulty in recognizing the meaning of such Scottish words as "kirk" and "hoast." The inhabitants of the Highlands are of Celtic origin the Lowlanders being Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French) and their native tongue is Gaelic.

Incomprehensible to the majority of Scotsmen, this language, admirably adapted for poetry and song, is dying out, and English is universally understood. Traces of Gaelic are, however, frequently found in place names. For instance, "Ben" means "mountain" (Ben Nevis, Ben Cruachan, Ben Wyvis, etc.), and "Loch" means "lake" (Loch Lomond, Loch Awe, Loch Ness, etc.), and also "fjord" (Loch Sunart, Gareloch). The ancient dress of the Highlanders is still to be seen, the typical "kilt" being not an infrequent sight. The different combinations of colors,

and the cost of living, including hotel and boarding house terms, is about the same as in England. The climate is, taking the country as a whole, mild in winter, and cool in summer. Rainfall varies considerably, being heavier in mountainous regions. June is probably the best month for visit, followed by September, but pleasant conditions may be reasonably expected from Easter to the end of October.

It remains only to add that both Edinburgh and Glasgow are within seven hours of London by rail.

The Scots people themselves are courteous and kindly, ready to give a hospitable welcome to visitors from other lands.

ON THE CALENDAR

(Continued from Page 18)

Saturday and Sunday, June 12-13: Fourth Annual Skeet and Trap Shooting Tournament at the Seignior Club, Province of Quebec.

Sunday, June 13: Trooping of the Colors at Fort York Armoury on Solar Day. The Commanding Officer and Officers of the Royal Regiment of Toronto Grenadiers have issued invitations for a tea following the ceremony, at which hostesses will be Mrs. Eric Jones, Mrs. H. E. MacEach, Mrs. G. G. Sinclair and Mrs. G. G. McKnight.

Monday, June 14: Annual June Ball of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

Annual distribution of prizes of Branksome Hall Rosedale Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock, and afterwards at Branksome Hall.

National Garden Scheme Iris gardens, including those of Mrs. Harry Buckle, 42 Glen Ave.; Mrs. A. H. Harkness, 185 Glenairn Ave. (afternoon and evening); Mr. Herbert Begg, 265 Lytton Blvd.; Mrs. H. H. Love, 263 Dunvegan Road; Mrs. Edwin Long, 20 Old Forest Hill Road. Ten at Mrs. Long's.

Tuesday, June 15 (in case of rain, 16th): National Garden Scheme Colours and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, 5 Austin Terrace, Wells Hill.

St. Andrew's College Annual Distribution of Prizes. In the Assembly Hall of the College, at 2 p.m.

Thursday, June 17: Promenade Symphony Concert, Clyde Barrie, Baritone, Varsity Arena.

Field Day. The Women Senior Golters of Ontario, at Oshawa. Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin will be their hostess at luncheon at "Parkwood."

National Garden Scheme (in case of rain 18th), Mr. and Mrs. John Hamill, "Edgemere," Oakville, Tea.

Friday and Saturday, June 18-19: The Montreal Horse Show, at the Montreal Hunt, 3215 Côte St. Catherine Road, Montreal, Que.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Stanley Lucas and Miss Mary Lucas of Hamilton, sailed June 9 on the Queen Mary for England and the Continent.

Mr. J. B. Farquhar and his daughter, Miss Theo, have left Vancouver aboard the Elbe for a four months' trip to England.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Butchart, who left Victoria six months ago for South America, en route for South Africa, are expected home shortly. They left Capetown by a Dutch steamer last month for Hong Kong, and rejoined the Franconia there on their return to Los Angeles.

Mrs. Victor Sifton of Winnipeg and her children, are occupying their summer home, Assinaboina Lodge, in Brockville.



LOOKING BACKWARD. The Old Bridge at Stirling.

—Photo courtesy The Scottish Travel Association.

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• Write for free booklet "Come to Newfoundland", to Newfoundland Information Bureau, Dept. Q, 620 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y., or Newfoundland Tourist Development Board, St. Johns, Newfoundland, or any travel agency.

NEWFOUNDLAND

—A Letter From Paris

BY P. O.D.

THE FAIR IS OPEN, ANYWAY

May 24th, 1937

ABOUT ten minutes ago in the Avenue Matignon I watched President Lebrun, accompanied by Premier Blum, making his state progress to the French Exposition, which he is formally opening today. But just how much of it he is really opening is rather difficult to say. Not very much, I fancy, judging by the scuffling everywhere in evidence, the piles of material, the unfinished walls, the roofs still open to the heavens.

Originally the Exposition was to have been opened in the beginning of May. For one thing, May marks the opening of the Parisian Season just as it does of the London one. For another, it was hoped, I believe, to catch on the rebound a good many of the visitors to the Coronation—especially those from overseas, who might be expected to work the French Exposition into their holiday plans. But the French strike saw to it that this pious hope was defeated if it ever was more than a pious hope. Great Exhibitions never start on time. If they do they're not great.

Finally it was decided that, no matter who struck, and no matter what happened, the Exposition was to be opened today. Possibly it was felt that once the thing was officially given a shove off, the boys might be encouraged to do a little more work on it in the intervals of arguing about the Popular Front and all the rest of the exceedingly scrambled politics of this exceedingly argumentative country.

That is how, rambling rather aimlessly along the street in the get-gangs spring sunshine, I find the luck to see the great men on their way to do their official stuff. There was a tremendous clatter of boots and around the corner from the Résidence Faubourg St. Honore, where the President lives, though Presidents don't merely live, they reside, came a detachment of the Garde Républicaine. Very handsome they looked too in their blue and red uniforms, their high boots, white trousers, and especially the tall brass helmets with the long horsehair plumes strutting down their backs.

The uniform is a good deal like that of the Royal Horse Guards, only not so well turned out; though this may be a parochial prejudice. But it did seem to me that the blues were not so bright, the high black boots not so gaily polished, the brass and gold not quite so gaudily, less brilliant.

Very dignified and impressive too were President Lebrun and Premier Blum in their military uniforms. They are both mounted, looking high and drowsy, as one might expect to see young very good-looking men with uniforms such as these. But the President was not smiling. That's a bad omen for us. No single person at the Exposition will smile, and I wonder if the ladies will either.

Not the same crowd as the American Legionnaires. And the atmosphere is almost like that of a meeting of the National Association of the Deaf. There were also cheering and the usual sort of noise, but there was a general air of depression. The President and Premier Blum, though, had a most determined countenance, and I suddenly thought—wasn't this the reason those two fellows were at the Exposition?—that they were here to help the people who were at the Exposition. I thought, "If they're here to help, they'll do a good job." And so I went on.

We passed on to a small restaurant in a quiet court overlooking a park. There, in a booth, sat a group of

and he is honest—which is much in this country. But he is dull. And Blum, he is just Blum, and this is not the right quarter of Paris for him to be popular in. There are places, but not here in the Champs Elysées."

Which may, of course, mean no more than that my French friend belonged to another side in politics. But that general silence was very noticeable, even if not very significant. The two chief representatives of the French Government seemed to agree about as much enthusiasm as the corpse at a really genteel funeral.

IF ENTHUSIASM was what you wanted, you got it the day before at the celebrations in honor of the centenary of the Arc de Triomphe. That is, of course, the huge arch—the biggest in the world, we are assured, up at the very top of the Champs Elysées, with that marvellous mile and a half of avenue stretching down from it to the Place de la Concorde. If there is a finer street anywhere in this world, well, I can only wonder where it is.

Napoleon ordered the construction of the great memorial to his victories in 1806, but it was thirty years later before it was finished. The hundredth anniversary of this achievement was celebrated yesterday by a great parade of troops in the various uniforms of all that long period, down to those of the present day.

It was a superb display. And, as the day was also superb, Parisians turned out in their tens of thousands to see it. I命的 route of the parade was booked many rows deep. And every tree in the Champs Elysées was as full of little boys and some not so little as the trees around Hanoi remires are said to be full of monkeys. There were other resemblances.

The Parisian crowd on this occasion was a very good-humored, it also somewhat restless one. It does not seem to be in the French character to go to bed the night before and jump out the next morning and something they want to see comes along, as is the case in London. French crowds seem to think it difficult to stand still even while the parade actually is passing. They are continually jostling in or straggling out and then jostling off to some new portion of the line to get another look. The result is a perfectly remarkable amount of jostling and evading, but everybody was quite pleasant about it and nobody seemed to mind.

Marvellous as were the uniforms of the various periods, the whiskers were even more marvellous still. Never have I seen such a collection of beards from huge best-protectors to delicate little vaudevilles, mustaches and eyebrows, mustaches of every conceivable shape and size. They made me think in the astonishing effects gardeners used to get out of the most scrubby shrubbery in old-fashioned formal gardens.

On second thought, it may be that these were not proper beards at all, but mere stage-properties looted out of some theatrical wigwag. They may have been stuck on. I waited hopefully to see some shaduwars, while gleefully engaged in cutting his nose below his mustache off over the animal's head. A Parisian crowd might be expected to appreciate that. But nothing happened. The hair stood. Either it was extremely well anchored in, or all that beard, too, is really belonged. At any rate, it was astoundingly natural, naturally unnatural, so to speak. Those whiskers, at least, were a simple know.

a hievement. No other army but the French could have grown them, and no other army but the French would be found dead in them.

Incidentally, of all those numerous and varied detachments of troops, in all those superbly picturesque uniforms, the one that got the biggest cheer of all was the not at all picturesque detachment in the baggy trousers and blue-and-red peaked hats of 1870. And the flag they carried looked as if it might very well have been carried in that disastrous campaign.

The cheer they got had quite a different note to it—something more genuinely emotional. And all around me I saw old fellows, holding their hats high in salute, but not cheering, those old fellows just remembering. But all the bitterness seems to have gone out of those recollections now. That is an account to which France has written "paid."

BUT IT isn't to watch processions, to visit famous buildings, or even to go to the theatre or the cabarets, that one comes to Paris in this most lovely season of the year. It is just on, I don't know, just to look at Paris. To sit at little round tables by the sidewalk and sip the innocuous, though deadly-looking, concoctions that Frenchmen drink. To drop into queer little restaurants, that look like nothing, but smell like heaven, and give you the finest food in the world. But chiefly oh, just to sit and look. It's good enough in May.

And there is one place in Paris to which I always go at least once. The Luxembourg, but not, I am ashamed to say, to see the gallery of modern art there. What I really go to see is the amazing collection of old boys, who play some queer sort of bowls there on the wide gravelled path. Only this time they were playing an equally queer kind of croquet. Perhaps bowls is the winter game.

Where these old men come from, why they go there day after day, why they always wear black and look so very sad and earnest, what are the rules of the game, why the spectators always seem to take charge of it, who wins, and who pays: these are things I have never been able to understand. But the spectacle fascinates me, something like watching the crows' parliament which is said to assemble on the Isle of Mull.

This time I spent a very happy hour or so under the sycamores there—at least, I suppose they are sycamores while I watched the croquet players. The outfit for the game is a good deal like the ordinary one used in England or Canada, only much smaller. But it was the methods of the players that delighted me. Every man had a style all his own, and some of them seemed to have two or three styles.

One of them made a point of squatting down almost on his heels, and then slowly bouncing up and down, as he swung the mallet like a scythe, never raising it more than an inch or so off the ground. It didn't seem possible that anyone could hit the ball at all with such a method, but he seemed to manage fairly well. Finally I asked one of the old fellows who was looking on and unperturbed,

"Is he good?" I asked, in the painful and monosyllabic French, which is mine. The old lad at last made out what I was trying to say. He shook his head.

"No," he said, "he is not good, but he is remarkable."

It was the perfect verdict. I am saving it up to use on some golfers I know.



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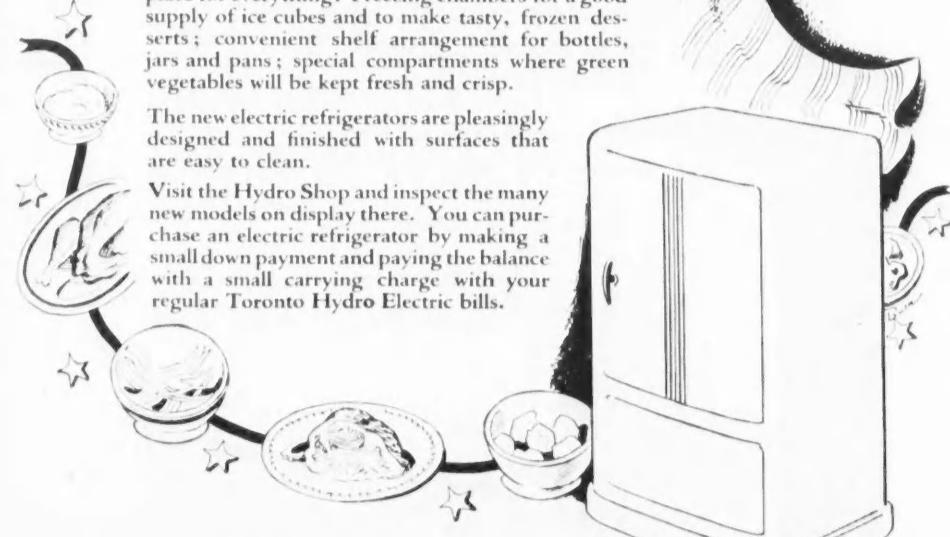
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AT THE BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT reception in honor of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and Mrs. Hamber at the Royal Empire Society in London. From left to right—Mrs. Hamber; his Honor Eric W. Hamber; Viscountess Willingdon; Mr. W. A. McAdam, Acting Agent General; Mrs. McAdam; Viscount Willingdon.

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SECTION III

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

*Safety for
the Investor*

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 12, 1937

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

RULE BY LAW OR BY ADMINISTRATION?

B.C. Supreme Court Says That Legislature Cannot Endow Administrative Department With Law-Making Power—Will Judgment Be Upheld?—Far-Reaching Effects

BY WILLIAM WESTON

IF ONE wished to dramatize history, drawing upon the dim past for comparison with the living present, one could parallel the following two scenes:

1215 A.D., at Runnymede on the Thames in England, King John signs Magna Charta acknowledging that the law, and not he as king, is supreme.

1937 A.D., in the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Mr. Justice A. M. Manson rules that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council can administer the law, but can not make it.

How different the scenes and the circumstances! A field (so the artists at least picture it) by the Thames; an unscrupulous Plantagenet king brought to task by barons who individually were perhaps no better, but who as a group were making history on the side of freedom. And a court-house, in a land the very existence of which was undreamed of seven hundred years ago; a decision against the Crown, by a judge who was himself appointed by the Crown.

Yet how alike are the points at issue! King John sought to be law-maker as well as law-administrator. So also did the government of British Columbia seek to do, by order-in-council, what can be done only by legislation, according to Justice Manson. Seven hundred and twenty-two years covers a lot of history, in which much water has flown down the Thames, the whole of America has been discovered, and no small part of it holds allegiance to the Crown of England for the very reason that tyranny was throttled on the field at Runnymede.

WE DO NOT insinuate that the government of British Columbia was tyrannical, nor that its methods varied materially from those of other governments. It just happens that this particular point arose before an important court in respect to a law of that province. The validity of the Provincial Natural Products Marketing Act of 1934, as amended in 1936, was questioned by an important group of milk producers. Mr. Justice Manson concluded that it was ultra vires by reason of the fact that the Legislature attempted to delegate its legislative functions to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The press despatch quotes him as saying that "in my view it was never contemplated by the British North America Act that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council should be other than an executive or administrative body." Numerous governments, in Canada and elsewhere, are attempting to do more than their legislatures can handle. Laws are passed in Parliament or Legislature which outline the general aim and provide for the machinery, and which at the same time purport to endow that machinery with the power to make the rules that really count. We suspect that the constitutional power of many bodies might be questioned on similar ground. If the British Columbia Supreme Court's judgment holds, that is almost certain to follow, and administrative powers would be curtailed; for that reason, it is likely to be contested.

Nor do we infer that Mr. Justice Manson's decision of May 29, 1937, will rank in history with the Great Charter which was signed on June 15, 1215. Nor, for that matter, is the Magna Charta likely to have much direct bearing on the present issue, because a great many precedents, pro and con, have established in courts of law during this period. But if it even marked a return from government by order-in-council to government by legislation, it would be of real importance in Canadian history.

AHISTORIAN states that the Great Charter was a result of "the great vassals seeking to curb the overweening power of the monarchy entrenched in a centralized and largely bureaucratic administrative system." It established the "rule of law" which became an essential part of the British constitution. For centuries afterwards there was a struggle as to who should make the laws, and how they should be made, but at least it was not to be the king alone. England thereby developed what has been copied in many other constitutions, a division of authority into three parts: legislation subject to approval of the people's representatives, administration by the Crown or other executive head, and interpretation by the courts.

Under such a plan, it is obvious that the courts must be impartial. There would be no protection in the law, if the administration could ignore the latter and the courts provided no recourse. Trial of a man must be by his peers or equals, or by judges who are upright and at the same time independent. This right was not won any more easily than was that of rule by law. The famous "Court of the Star Chamber," established in 1497 to mete out summary punishment to rebels, became infamous as an instrument of oppression before it was abolished in 1641. There is the possibility of conflict between the courts and the administration at any stage.

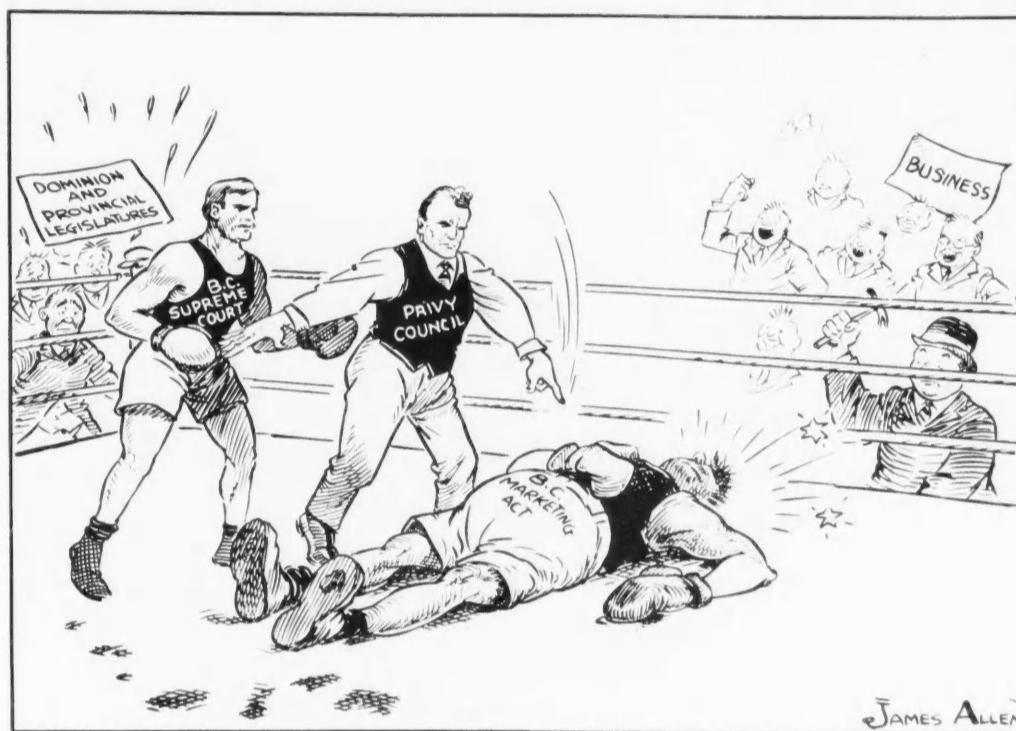
We see a current instance in respect to the Supreme Court of the United States; Roosevelt of course has not attempted to dictate to the Court, but in various public statements he has pleaded for a more liberal or "enlightened" interpretation of federal administrative power, and appointments to the Court have been made in that direction, so far as is within his power. When a government embarks upon a wide program, it is likely to be irritated if its efforts are checked or stalemate by the courts. The net result may be good or bad, according to our individual view. But call it what we will, any subservience of the courts to the executive power is fraught with danger to liberty. Throughout the British Em-

pire we have been particularly fortunate in the independence of judges, and in adherence to trial by jury for serious criminal cases.

BUT the real no-man's land in this tri-partite division of power is between legislation and administration. So long as the laws were imposed on an unwilling ruler, the gap was bound to be wide. It was a great step forward when the king was curbed further so that he could act only on the advice of his ministers, and when these ministers in turn had to be chosen from the majority representatives of the

people. That virtually makes the legislative and the administrative power one, since the party elected to power by the people make the laws in Parliament or Legislature and at the same time administer them through their cabinet members. That view has to be somewhat modified in the light of the vast expansion in governmental activity, however. It is recognized today that while party conventions and caucuses, and discussions in the House, have an important bearing on issues which are in the public view or which are deliberately aired for political reasons, these con-

(Continued on Page 28)



JAMES ALLEN

WILL HE BE COUNTED OUT?

SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE U. S.

Legislation Has Been Declared Constitutional, But It Is Still Bad Legislation—Much Revision is Necessary

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

THE fact that the U.S. Supreme Court has declared the Social Security legislation of the last Congress to be constitutional, does not mean that the legislation is good. It is not. It is extremely bad, and it needs serious reconsideration and amendment. I know of no competent students of social insurance, of no outstanding expert, who believe that the present legislation is adequate. The Twentieth Century Fund has spent fifteen months in having a thorough analysis made of the existing laws and will shortly, I understand, release a comprehensive report. In the meanwhile the basic criticisms of this organization have been made known through numerous statements. One of our outstanding experts on social insurance, the executive secretary of the American Association for Social Security, Mr. Abraham Epstein, has just presented an admirable monograph criticizing the present system and proposing amendments, which is published by the League for Industrial Democracy. The two reports, that of the Twentieth Century Fund and of Mr. Epstein, are in complete agreement at many points. Thus, Congress has at its disposal, if it cares to use it, a large amount of expert opinion.

Furthermore, there is no need for pioneering in this field and for repeating mistakes which have been made in the past. Although social insurance on a national scale is a new thing in the United States,

it is not a new thing elsewhere. Germany has had social insurance since Bismarck introduced it in the 1880's; the principle of contributory payments for unemployment insurance which Bismarck introduced in an era of young capitalism, when unemployment was largely transitional and temporary, was afterward kept by the German Republic and broke down completely in 1932, whereas the British system, which was based only partially on contributions from wage earners and employers and largely supported by direct taxation, has worked, on the whole, admirably, after a great many adjustments. But there is nothing in the U.S. act to indicate that its framers were familiar with the German and British experience. At any rate, they took over the worst features of the German laws and ignored the successful British experience.

Nor has all of the criticism of the present legislation been constructive. One hears often the statement that old age and unemployment insurance "ought to be put on a sound actuarial basis." Although, from an actuarial standpoint, the present legislation can certainly be criticized higher paid young workers, for instance, entering the system when the 6 per cent. rate goes into effect will actually pay much higher premiums than would be charged by a private insurance company for the same

(Continued on Page 28)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business has been upward since the summer of 1932. There have been no recent developments indicating a reversal of this movement.

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices was confirmed as downward in early April, when the market as reflected by both the Dow-Jones Railroad and Industrial averages broke below the support points established on the March 22 setback. This decline has run into strong resistance over the past several weeks, and may now be in process of reversal.

A BUYING SPOT? Technical developments recently have been on the favorable side. First was the refusal of the general list to develop important selling on the Spanish war scare witnessed a couple of weeks ago. Incidents of this character offer vulnerable markets an excellent excuse for moving down. Where an important decline does not occur, the assumption must be made that liquidation has pretty well dried up.

A second development of interest was the failure of the Dow-Jones Industrial average, on the weakness in the Railroad average on June 1, to show other than slight decline. The Rail average, on this setback, went fractionally into new low ground for the year, whereas the Industrial average held four or more points above its year's low, established on May 13. Failure of one average to confirm the other at a critical point is often a signal for a reversal in prices.

While none of the above developments, nor the small daily volumes (Continued on Page 26)

BUSINESS has so far maintained its position better in Canada than in the United States, because of the comparatively better labor situation in this country and the absence of immediate fears regarding wage and hour legislation, which are so worrying industrialists across the border. In fact, the Canadian Bank of Commerce reports that industrial activity here rose slightly last month notwithstanding the effects of seasonal depressions, bringing Canadian industrial operations for the month to nearly 20 per cent. above those in May, 1936. The bank states that "part of this exceptional advance was due to the comparatively peaceful atmosphere which prevailed in industry following the settlement of major labor disputes and which permitted many industries, directly and indirectly concerned in such disturbances, to cope with accumulated orders." But the C.I.O., which for many months past has been terrorizing U.S. industry, is still working very actively in Canada through Canadian labor organizers, and there is a distinct possibility that the business outlook in this country may be darkened by C.I.O.-fomented strikes, with their resultant checks to production and lessening of public purchasing power.

THE strike situation in the United States is still very serious, with the C.I.O. waging active war against the steel industry and more serious strikes threatened. The labor coupled with the legislative threat to business has greatly unsettled business sentiment and lessened confidence in the future. It now appears likely that the summer seasonal recession will be more severe than previously expected, and statistical services are currently suggesting that the spring peak in production, which was reached in March and early April and reflected in part heavy advance buying because of labor troubles and price increases, will mark the highest level for 1937. Business is holding up relatively well at present because heavy shipments are still being made against orders contracted for earlier in the year, but new orders are coming in more slowly.



STANDARD Statistics (New York) says that U.S. business sentiment is certainly less optimistic than actual operating statistics would ordinarily warrant, and that it is the intangible rather than the tangible factors that business men are most afraid of. For example, it says, the Black-Connery Bill has dashed all hopes that the Administration would follow a more conservative policy in regard to business legislation at the present session of Congress, and that while this bill seems on the surface to be comparatively mild it is really far more drastic than the former discredited N.R.A., inasmuch as it would establish a political board with virtually unlimited powers to regulate business. Not only is this bill bound to be more or less of a check on business confidence, but there is the constant threat of labor troubles, the threat of higher costs interfering with demand and profits, the possibility of war abroad and various other things to worry about.

HOWEVER, all is not soberness and gloom. The New York service points out that there are a number of basically favorable factors in the outlook which, barring definitely restrictive legislation, should be sufficient to bring about a resumption of the business upturn later this year. The outlook for the agricultural areas is definitely promising, and farm income this fall is likely to be well ahead of last year. Urban purchasing power is also expanding, with both employment and payrolls at a new recovery peak. Though the number on relief is still heavy, this is a social rather than an economic condition, and unquestionably there is a shortage of capable workers in many lines today.

AND in spite of the fact that many business managers, with reason, are viewing the future with apprehension, there is also the fact that a number of large corporations are planning extensive expansion programs, suggesting that they are looking beyond the immediate future to the prospect of a high rate of operations for years to come. Says Standard Statistics: "If precedent can be used as a guide, the present recovery movement still has some distance to run, possibly several years, as industry only within the past few months has returned to 'normal' operating levels, following seven years of subnormal activity. Whether legislation will be enacted that will check or reverse the cyclical recovery forces now at work is a question which cannot be answered at this time, but some hope is presented in this connection in that the entire credit structure of the country is now based on the maintenance of a high rate of industrial activity and profits." Which means that the government can't afford to handicap business operations too much, as the result of doing so might well be a credit and business breakdown leading to economic disaster. Quite true, but do Congress and the Roosevelt Administration recognize the fact?

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

PENMANS LIMITED

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I am looking for a fairly conservative common stock on which the yield is satisfactory and likely to continue, to add to my present holdings. I have had suggested to me the common stock of Penmans Limited. I am, of course, familiar with the well-known trade name of this company, but I have no information as to its past earnings, current trends and financial position. I would appreciate the help of Gold & Dross along these lines, together with your opinion as to the desirability of this security.

—T. P. S., Westmount, Que.

At current prices of 62 Penmans common with the \$3 dividend yields 4.8 per cent., which should fulfill your need for income quite satisfactorily. I am of the opinion that the return can be considered quite secure; as a matter of fact there is precedent for higher distribution and I consider this probable if earnings continue their currently satisfactory trend. The common stock would make a desirable addition to the average investment portfolio.

There is at the present time some nervousness in the textile trade over what appears to be the well-defined policy of the Federal Government to make tariff concessions in order to further international trade. It is true that imports have been gaining, but against this, growing domestic prosperity has been sufficient to prevent any adverse effects on Canadian manufacturers; these are, as a matter of fact, enjoying a period of excellent earnings and I think that this will continue directly in accordance with the general level of consumer purchasing power. Given no major financial upset, and fears of this appear to be definitely waning, I think that the years ahead should see smooth sailing.

Penmans dividends on its common stock have been well maintained throughout the depression years; the \$3 rate has been paid since 1932. In 1928 to 1931, \$4 was paid; in 1927, \$5 and \$2 extra; and in 1923 to 1926, \$8 with \$2 extra. In the year ended December 31, 1936 the company reported earnings of \$3.75 per share on the common as against \$3.58 in 1935. Previous figures were: 1934, \$3.26; 1933, \$3.30; 1932, \$1.91; 1931, \$1.25; 1930, \$1.93 and 1929, \$5.40. Continuation of dividend payments on the junior security in the years not covered by earnings was made possible by the strong financial position, which has been maintained, and improved in recent years. The last balance sheet shows total current assets of \$2,791,254, including cash of \$594,720, against total current liabilities of \$2,222,071. Adequate reserves have been set up and at the close of last year, profit and loss surplus stood at \$1,514,742. Equity per share on the 64,518 shares of no par value common stock outstanding amounted to \$56.80.

You refer to the company's name being familiarly and favorably known to the public; this is an asset of great value, although goodwill and trademarks are carried on the balance sheet at the traditional figure of \$1. The company is a leading manufacturer of hosiery, underwear and a large variety of other garments; its plants are located at various centres in Ontario and Quebec; maintains national distribution and enjoys a considerable export trade as well. The future of so well grounded a company would appear to be definitely assured.

WABASSO COTTON

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I own some of the common stock of the Wabasso Cotton Company which I have had for quite a few years and I now notice that the stock has appreciated to something like the price I paid for it. It is true that this has started to pay dividends again, too, but my problem is to decide on whether I should get out now without a loss, or whether the stock is still worth holding. I am thankful that I won't lose any of my capital, even though I went for quite a few years without income and I don't want to take chances any more. What is your opinion of this company's common stock?

—P. S. T., London, Ont.

While it is unsafe to venture long term predictions under prevailing conditions, it is my opinion that several years of satisfactory prosperity should lie ahead of Wabasso Cotton. The company has staged an excellent recovery from the depression depths and is currently sharing in the generally good business of the textile industry, particularly in cottons. The tariff bogey, accentuated by various conferences, does exist, but I remain of the opinion that satisfactory profit for the textile industry in this country depends far more upon a high level of consumer purchasing power than it does upon tariff protection. Given no major upset to the international economic situation, the former condition should continue, with eminently pleasing results to the textile producers.

Wabasso Cotton has just issued its annual report for the year ended May 1, 1937, showing per share of \$3.37 on its common stock as against \$1.49 in the ten months ended May 2, 1936. These figures compare with \$2.61 for 1935; \$2.57 for 1934; \$0.73 for 1933; a deficit of \$3.67 for 1932; a deficit of \$0.42 for 1931 and a deficit of \$0.41 for 1930. Dividends, which have not been paid since 1929, were resumed this year and are currently on the basis of \$1 annually; you will observe that this figure has been covered by a satisfactory margin in recent years and should be well within the earnings competence of the company. As a matter of fact, given continuance of good earnings, as currently indicated, I would not be surprised to see more generous distribution; in pre-depression years the base rate was \$4, with extras in several periods.

While the last balance sheet shows a moderate drop in net working capital to \$1,422,506 as against \$1,578,775 a year earlier, the position remains very strong. Total current assets of \$2,090,577, include cash and investments at \$524,688 as against \$324,232 a year earlier, and total current liabilities are \$668,071, the increase being accounted for by general rises in most of the regular items. Wabasso Cotton is now reaping the benefit from the refunding operations carried out early in 1936, when serial 3½'s 4s and 1½'s were substituted for previous issues bearing 6 and 7 per cent. interest. The total of the new issues is \$3,000,000 and apart from this moderate funded debt, capitalization consists solely of 63,903 shares of no par value capital stock. The company's manage-

ment is competent and aggressive and is taking full advantage of present encouraging marketing conditions. As to the general picture, I do not think that any real damage to earning power will result from the widely publicized activities of the Textile Commission and that the future should be generally satisfactory. I think that this common stock is worth retaining.

ST. ANTHONY

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I have five hundred shares of St. Anthony Gold purchased at 62 cents and would appreciate your advice as to whether I should dispose of them or hold on. Do you think there is any possibility of this stock appreciating? I have seen excellent reports as to assays, etc.

—R. C. S., Capreol, Ont.

I am inclined to advise retaining your St. Anthony Gold Mines shares in view of the extensive development campaign which is now proceeding at the property, in the Steuron Lake area, and which already gives indications of having improved the possibilities. At the annual meeting in April, President H. P. Bellingham stated that they would like to carry on throughout the present year on a straight development program. Besides underground work there are some surface showings which it is planned to investigate.

The company has suffered from lack of finances and shareholders at the annual meeting approved a by-law authorizing an increase in capitalization from 3,300,000 shares to 5,000,000. An option has been granted on 700,000 of these and the intention is to retire the liabilities and relieve the burden, which the directors have been carrying, through loans of a considerable sum of money.

In 1936 milling operations were intermittent due to hydro-electric power shortage. Gold bullion valued at over \$160,000 was produced although the mill only operated 72 per cent. of the possible running time. Development work carried on last year, while limited, opened up some ore of a good grade. For the year there was an operating loss of close to \$14,000.

The shaft is being deepened to 1,000 feet and is now down 760 feet. New levels are to be opened at the 625, 750, 875 and 1,000-foot horizons. It has just been reported that an important orebody is being opened up about 70 feet above the 350-foot level, where it has been opened for a length of 50 feet, showing a width of 36 feet and depth of 30 feet. Visible gold is said to be freely in evidence. A drift on the 500-foot level, going north, has been opened for 100 feet, over a width of six feet, and showed average values of \$27.40 per ton. It is the intention to continue the opening of all levels, above the 500, in both directions and this work is giving the management expectations of a considerable increase in ore reserves.

RED LAKE GOLD SHORE

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Please give me information as to the position and outlook of Red Lake Gold Shore, Thompson Cadillac and Bilmac. Fee for additional subjects is enclosed.

—D. F. P., Toronto, Ont.

The outlook at the Red Lake Gold Shore Mines would appear to be improving. The best ore opened up to date is being obtained on the 700-foot level, it is officially stated, and the mill is working back to a tonnage of 150-155 per day, after being off for several weeks due to the refining of the ball mill. Experiments have been made with coarser grinding and from the satisfactory results obtained it is possible the tonnage, with present equipment, can be increased to 160-170 tons. The ore reserve position improved during the first quarter of the year and with the opening of another level or two it is expected there will be steady improvement in this regard. Bullion recovery from 13,196 tons milled in the first quarter of 1937 was valued at almost \$134,000, or \$10.15 per ton. Operating profits for the period were \$54,183 before providing for depreciation, taxes and pre-development charges.

Thompson Cadillac Mining Corporation has increased its capitalization from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 shares to provide further funds for development of the property. The company is stated to have about held its own for the past 10 months. The mill is now handling 85 tons daily and part of the funds obtained from the issue of additional stock will be used to increase the mill capacity to 200 tons. Further diamond drilling is proposed and the western section of the property is to be developed. There is also the possibility that a new shaft will be put down in this section. While it is impossible to estimate ore reserves, Andrew Walz, managing director, states that the position is much improved. Considerable free gold was encountered on the 150 and 190-foot levels, about \$12,000 having been picked up in boxes from these horizons. Ore on the bottom, or 600-foot level, was not as rich, but the structure is said to be identical to that of O'Brien Mines.

I understand the directors of Bilmac Gold Mines, in the Shiningtree area, have decided that the ore now in sight warrants the immediate erection of a mill and plans are underway to raise the necessary funds. It was recently estimated there were 17,000 tons of \$13 grade above the 175-foot level and that

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 - (c) No inquiries will be answered by telephone or telegraph.
- (2) Subscribers are entitled to information or advice on one company or one security every month. For information or advice on each additional company or security, a postage remittance of 5¢ for each such additional inquiry.
- (3) Alternatively subscribers may obtain a list of bonds and stocks suitable for investment subject to the stipulation that the subscriber will make his own selection. Subscribers may also obtain a list of reliable firms furnishing investment information, counsel or advice. SATURDAYS, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. — No responsibility either for the disposition of the subscriber's funds or securities it recommends or securities bought on the advice of any outside investment counsel.

GOLD AND PRICES

Have recent recessions in commodity prices been caused by rumours of gold revaluation or by more fundamental causes? This question is considered in our June Investment Letter, a copy of which is available upon request.

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FEAR vs. FACT

Fundamental business facts point to an acceleration of the recovery movement. Markets continue to reflect a fear which is not justified by these business facts. Our present review deals with this feature of outlook for Canadian business and Canadian markets.

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GOLD
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Dividend Notices

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two per cent (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of June, 1937.

F. G. WEBBER,
 Secretary

Montreal, May 28, 1937.

McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 38

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one and one-half per cent per annum, has been declared on the 6 per cent Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the Quarter ending June 30, 1937, payable on July 15, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1937.

By Order of the Board,
 FRED HUNT,
 Secretary

CHARTERED TRUST and EXECUTOR COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1937, payable July 2nd, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1937.

By Order of the Board,
 E. W. McNEILL,
 Secretary

Dated at Toronto,
 May 21st, 1937.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty-five cents, 45¢, per share on "Class A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1937, payable on July 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 27th, 1937. Cheques will be mailed by the Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.

By order of the Board,
 ERNEST ROGERS,
 Secretary

Vancouver B.C.
 June 4th, 1937.

CENTRAL PATRICIA GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

Notice Interim Dividend No. 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of 4 cents a share on the issued capital stock of the company has been declared. Payable on the thirtieth day of June, 1937, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on the thirtieth day of June, 1937.

By order of the Board,
 ALAN COCKERAM,

Dated at Toronto, See—Treas
 June 1st, 1937.

Western Grocers Limited

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the preference shares, 1 ½% for the current quarter, payable July 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1937. On the Common Shares, 7 ½¢ per share, payable July 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1937.

By order of the Board,
 W. P. RILEY,
 President

Winnipeg, Man.
 June 5th, 1937.

GOLD & DROSS

further intensive development work would add to this tonnage. Crosscuts, it was reported a couple of months ago, were being driven from the 175 to 410-foot levels to the estimated location of the Saville, or main vein. About 1,400 feet of lateral work has been completed on the 410-foot level and slightly more than that on the 175-foot horizon. About 225 feet of work has been done on the 65-foot level. Assays have been somewhat inconsistent and it is thought this may partly be accounted for by the shattered formation, which is faulted by intrusions of porphyry and diabase.

POTPOURRI

W. J. P. Westmount, Que. For the year ended December 31, 1936, INTERNATIONAL POWER AND PAPER COMPANY OF NEWFOUNDLAND, LIMITED, reports net sales at \$7,702,406, as compared with \$6,731,284 the preceding year. After deducting cost of sales and expenses depreciation and depletion, there remained a total of \$818,716 available for fixed charges requiring \$1,182,895 as against \$858,723 available in 1935 for fixed charges of \$1,300,945. Deduction of fixed charges left a deficit of \$364,179 which reduced surplus to \$2,263,712. Direct public investment interest in this company is confined to several bond issues as the 2,080,000 5 per cent preference shares of 21 par value are closely held and all the 500,000 common shares of 21 par are held by Canadian International Paper Co.

W. W. R., Curling, Nfld. EUREKA KIRKLAND GOLD MINES with holdings of four claims in Morrisette township, Kirkland Lake area, has been inactive for some time. The head office of the company is located in the Capitol Theatre Bldg., North Bay, Ontario.

P. H. G., Vancouver, B. C. If, as I gather, you do not need to sell, I would advise holding your CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE shares for eventual higher prices. As a result of bookings this year, the company's plant at Kingston, Ont., is running at a good operating rate, on regular and miscellaneous lines. In 1936 the first operating profit in some years was realized, with only 7 locomotives manufactured. So far in 1937 orders are for approximately three times that number. A further and substantial gain in operating profit should result. As there is only \$1,044,800 of 6 per cent bonds ahead of 39,899 shares of stock, earnings can accrue rapidly on the latter.

S. P., Ingersoll, Ont. GOLDEN SUMMIT MINES has a property comprised of 160 acres in Maisonneuve and Grenfell townships, Kirkland Lake district. A shaft has been sunk 400 feet and three levels have been established. A 25-ton test mill was installed last year. Crosscutting is under way on the 375-foot level to explore the downward extension of the No. 2 high grade vein which has already been opened from surface to 250 feet. The No. 2 vein has been drifted on for a length of 120 feet on the 250-foot horizon and is from 14 inches to over three feet wide. The vein is said to carry considerable free gold. Channel samples ran from \$7 to \$14.36, although some samples from this vein ran as high as several hundred dollars. Values in the No. 1 vein, which has been opened up for 50 feet at this horizon are encouraging, although irregular. It will likely be the middle of this month before the No. 2 vein is intersected on the bottom level.

J. H., Toronto, Ont. If you do not need the money which you could get for your CITY OF SAO PAULO bond, I think you might do well to hold for while yet, at least. Brazil, as a whole, has definitely improved its economic position quite substantially in the last couple of years or so. Full information is not available as to the financial position of the City of Sao Paulo, but improvement is indicated here too by the 1937 budget, which estimated revenues and expenditures of the city at 126,358 contos, compared with 115,070 contos in 1936. Brazil's domestic and foreign trade has been rising for a considerable time past and the trend is still upward.

F. D. W., Sandwick, Ont. Early this year the Labine-McMahon Gold Mining Syndicate claims, in Deloro township, Porcupine district, were formed into a company known as Labine-McMahon Porcupine Gold Mines, Limited, which name has since been changed to McRINE PORCUPINE GOLD MINES, the company on which you require information. The new company has an authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares of \$1 par, of which 1,000,005 shares were issued for properties and rights. Considerable surface exploration and diamond drilling was carried out while the syndicate was in operation and I understand this work indicated a vein in a shear zone some 40 feet wide, which has been traced for a length of 700 feet. The vein itself is reported to be from 27 inches to four feet wide. The syndicate also had an option on additional claims, but I do not know if these were included when the company was formed. With the exception of M. J. McMahon of Ottawa, the president and directors all reside in northern Ontario, but I regret that I am unable to furnish you with their history.

D. W. N., Toronto, Ont. In connection with the first dividend on the common stock of BURRY BISCUIT CORP., 25¢ payable June 21, George W. Burry, President, states that consideration is being given to payment of a future dividend before the fiscal year-end, October 31. Future policy will be to pay to stockholders as much of the earnings as possible, eliminating any penalty of undistributed profits tax. As each share of preferred stock is convertible into 8 shares of common, increased distributions on the junior issue, if maintained regularly, would tend to make the conversion privilege attractive from an income standpoint. The preferred stock carries a cumulative dividend rate of \$3 per annum.

D. G. F., Brandon, Man. There is no activity at the present time on any of the properties held by ARNO MINES, CLERNO MINES, in which it has a 500,000 share interest, is active and reported to be meeting with some encouragement in underground development.

F. G. C., Moncton, N. B. The situation, in brief, is that CANADIAN WALLPAPER MANUFACTURERS earned 9¢ a share on the combined "A" and "B" stocks in the fiscal year ending April 30, 1937, compared with \$1.68 for the previous year. George A. Orme, president, states profits were adversely affected by rising costs of raw materials, and the removal of Staunton's Ltd., to the new factory at Leaside. This transfer interfered somewhat with the subsidiary company's trading operations for the last two months of the year. Net profits for the year ended April 30, 1937, amounted to \$122,193 after all charges, including \$13,822 plant and machinery written off on removal of subsidiary company. This compares with net of \$217,839 for previous year. Directors have recommended payment of dividend of \$1 share on July 6.

J. C., Moose Jaw, Sask. Both ALDERMAC and SHERITT GORDON hold speculative attraction. Aldermac's mill is now operating at 500 tons daily and preparations are being pushed forward to step the schedule up to 1,000 tons some time this month. I understand that underground results have been quite satisfactory and shaft sinking is now proceeding to a depth of 1,625 feet, which will permit of the development of a 500-foot block of ground and will provide feed for the enlarged mill. Prospects are bright for profitable operations at Sherritt Gordon which is preparing to resume after a shut-down of twelve years. The plant will be operated at a larger capacity than in the past and it is the intention to also recover its zinc which was not done before.

S. L. L., Regina, Sask. Your holdings of ARGONAUT CONSOLIDATED MINES are worthless. The company went into bankruptcy about nine years ago and the property reverted to the original owners.

S. N. L., Saint John, N. B. FERNLAND GOLD MINES is an interesting prospect in the Larder Lake area. The property consists of 12 claims in McVittie township and one claim in McGarry township. The holdings are located immediately to the east of Omega Gold Mines and I understand that the formation exposed in drilling has been similar to the ore structure on the Omega. Twelve drill holes have been completed and the last four are stated to be the most favorable in the series. The area drilled has

a length of about 350 feet, with the best values being secured to the east and in the deepest holes. Drilling is being continued with a view to indicating the dimensions of the ore zone. Medium values have been secured over large widths and some fine sections have been cut assaying up to \$10.15 and \$11.99.

C. T. L., Calgary, Alta. I see no objection to a moderate speculation in CANADIAN BREWERIES LTD., formerly Brewing Corporation of Canada Ltd., if you want to back your fancy. Profit from operations for the quarter ended April 30, 1937, of \$61,833, contrasted with an operating profit of \$54,941 for the corresponding quarter of last year, is reported by the company. After taxes of \$61,643 there was a balance of \$61,191 compared with taxes of \$567,930 and a deficit of \$12,989 for the 1936 corresponding quarter. After the usual deductions, including provisions for depreciation, a loss of \$25,590 is reported against a loss of \$99,210 in the same three months of last year.

G. R. S., Dunnville, Ont. SUNBEAM KIRKLAND GOLD MINES has holdings in the West Hawk Lake district of Manitoba, near the Ontario boundary, in the Kirkland Lake area and Tiblement section of Quebec. At present a diamond drilling campaign, surface exploration and road construction is in progress on the Sunbeam claims at Hawk Lake. Present drilling operations are officially stated to have exceeded 2,500 feet along the ore zone and to have proven a shear for a length of over 600 feet and to a depth as low as 450 feet. Values are stated to correspond to those obtained on surface where channel samples across 22 ½ feet ran 11 ½ feet at \$17.50, four feet at \$48, and seven feet at \$26.20. No. 11 drill hole showed an average of \$53.67 over 40 inches. Shaft sinking has been authorized and this will be commenced as soon as the diamond drilling program has been completed.

A. K. J., Barrie, Ont. I don't think there is any occasion for alarm in regard to HARDING CARPETS LTD. The company has declared a dividend of 10¢, payable July 2 to shareholders of record June 15. This is the second dividend to be paid by the company in the current year, 10¢ having been paid on Jan 2. The company paid its initial dividend of 5¢ on Aug. 1, 1936. The fiscal year of the company ends Oct. 31 and in the year ended Oct. 31, 1936, the company earned 32¢ per share. While margin of profit is smaller this year, increased volume of business has been secured and the company is understood to be maintaining its earnings position.

C. G. O., Prince Albert, Sask. Yes, I still consider BOBJO MINES "good speculative bet." The company maintains a field force looking for suitable properties to develop and plans to resume exploration on its group of claims in the Echimamish district, Northern Manitoba, this spring. Results of last season's work on this ground were considered encouraging. At the end of 1936 advances to and investments in other mining companies, the latter presumably at cost, were in excess of \$1,000,000 and there was a net balance of over \$800,000 after making provision for investment reserve. The company at December 31, had \$95,000 in cash, \$74,797 Dominion of Canada bonds (at cost) and accounts receivable of \$9889, a total of \$179,829, as against current liabilities of \$1,384.

R. C. K., Hamilton, Ont. Though, as at April 1, 1937, preferred dividends of DOMINION AND ANGLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION were nine months in arrears, the company's position is improving and I think you might do well to hold your shares. The company had net income of \$69,220 in the fiscal year ended April 30, 1937, which is equal to \$5.12 per share on the 13,500 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock outstanding. In addition the trust received securities in settlement of bond interest which are included in the income account at \$32,900. In the preceding year net income was \$51,011, equal to \$3.78 per share. Profit realized on securities sold during the year was \$296,359 as compared with \$15,496 in the preceding year. Investments at book value are up to \$1,762,618 from \$1,633,460 while the market value of these investments at April 30 is up to \$2,429,605 from \$1,799,619. With cash shown at \$296,411, the net liquidating value of the common stock, after deducting preferred stock at par and preferred dividend arrears, is \$126.47 per share. The net assets behind each share of preferred equal \$198 per share as compared with \$139 at April 30, 1936. Assets of the company total \$2,053,060.

C. R. K., Toronto, Ont. ALBANY RIVER MINES has eight claims in the Pickle Crow area, located northeast of Pickle Crow Gold Mines. No, the company is not producing but is actively carrying out a program of underground exploration. A drive is underway on the 375-foot level to explore an interesting area tested by diamond drilling and located about 600 feet from the shaft. Drilling from surface is continuing and a program of drilling is planned from the 375-foot drive. Recent rumors that the company was closing down were officially denied and I understand the company has some \$90,000 in its treasury.

C. N. D., Calaway, Alta. Yes, I have heard the rumor you refer to, that ASBESTOS CORPORATION shares are to be split shortly, but I cannot confirm or deny it. Certainly it would seem to be a logical development. I can't say as to whether you are holding too many shares or not, without knowing something of your circumstances and other investments. I expect to see Asbestos Corporation paying dividends soon, as earnings are and have been running at a high rate.

S. A. H., Hamilton, Ont. The name of COPPER CHIEF MINES LIMITED was changed to GOLD CHIEF MINES LIMITED in 1935. This is a gold-copper prospect in the Swartz area, which has been inactive for some time. The head office of the company is located at 501, CPR Bldg., Toronto.

T. D. G., Quesnel, Que. A diamond drilling campaign was proposed for ST. PIERRE CADILLAC GOLD MINES a few months ago, but I am unable to inform you as to whether this has commenced or not. Up to that time 16,000 feet of trenching and pitting has been completed in which five veins were encountered with true gold in evidence. The head office of the company is located at Room 2101, Aldred Bldg., Montreal.

D. G. F., Brandon, Man. There is no activity at the present time on any of the properties held by ARNO MINES, CLERNO MINES, in which it has a 500,000 share interest, is active and reported to be meeting with some encouragement in underground development.

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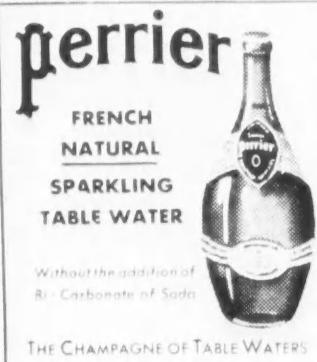
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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached in the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber and by a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Each letter or inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not all fit the above conditions will not be answered.

Concerning Insurance

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Part Played In Accident Toll by Those Who Indulge
in Intoxicants Made Subject of Investigation

BY GEORGE GILBERT

WHILE it is generally admitted that those who drive a motor car should not drink, or that those who drink should not drive, just what effect indulgence in intoxicating liquor by automobile operators has upon the traffic accident toll is difficult to determine, in the absence of reliable statistics.

Both the public and the insurance companies are interested in this question. Just as the amount of the fire losses of a country measures the amount which, in addition to the expenses of the business, must be collected in premiums from the insured, so the amount of the claims arising from automobile accidents fixes the amount which must be collected from the insuring public for coverage against such accidents.

Consequently, the only way to bring about a reduction in the cost of automobile insurance is to effect a reduction in the number and severity of automobile accidents. That is, if we are to look forward to lower instead of higher insurance rates in the future, something more effective than has so far been accomplished must be done to check the mounting loss of life and limb.

More rigorous and better administered highway traffic laws are needed to force the habitually reckless, careless, intoxicated and other unfit drivers off the road permanently. Little can be achieved in this direction, however, until the public are aroused out of their present state of callous indifference to the wholesale snatching and killing of their fellow creatures which is taking place in this way by far the greater part of which could be prevented by the enforcement of ordinary precautionary measures.

EARLY this year the results of a study of the alcoholic accident situation in the State of Connecticut by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles were made public. This study was undertaken in pursuance of the Commissioner's policy of keeping in close touch with the major causative factors in traffic accidents and covered the experience in Connecticut for the first five months of 1936 as compared with the first five months of 1935. With motor car operators driving "under the influence" in who obviously had been drinking.

It is conceded by the Commissioner that the astonishing increase shown in the number of "alcoholic traffic accidents" in 1935 over the gathering for 1935 was due to the increase in the 1936 figures of "sober" car cases; those individuals whom medical men referred to as "moderately intoxicated," but who, because of their admitted drinking were "impaired operators."

Those are two sections in this study, one dealing with car operators and the other with pedestrians. It is noted that foot traffic is difficult to control and that pedestrians who have absorbed sufficient alcohol or become indifferent to their own safety are on the increase. This group, the Commissioner says, offers a major hazard to car operators who through no fault of their own can become involved in a fatality because of pedestrian carelessness.

For the first six months of 1936 there was an apparent increase of 14 per cent recorded in so-called "intoxicated driving" as compared with the same period of 1935. In the true sense the border-line accidents are included, because it does the fact that a certain number of sober individuals as being "sober" under the influence of alcohol to such an extent as to be in over usual inebriety in virtue of their being moderately cases, the last class. The last, although sufficient reason to make them "alcoholics" according to the definition of the border-line cases, there was an increase of 20 per cent for 1936 over 1935.

IN CALIFORNIA, according to traffic accidents involving alcohol operators there was an increase of 42.8 per cent for 1936 over 1935. It is pointed out that fatalities, the principal result from "alcoholic accidents" because of the speed at which the average person operates a motor vehicle when under the influence of liquor.

It is known that most of the drunken driving is done at night when only one fifth of the normal traffic flow is on the road, so that drunkenness to a certain extent favors the driver under the influence as he usually has a clear road except on the main highways where night traffic generally flows.

In injuries there was an increase of 14.8 per cent for 1936 over 1935. It is noted that a major proportion of these accidents were caused during the dark hours, when even most motorists have difficulty in discerning pedestrians on the highway and it is accordingly not to be wondered at that the more incautious alcohol operator looks so ominously as a threat against night time road traffic. The majority of operators who "had been drinking" were involved in "auto vs auto" types of accidents, with parked cars as their favorite objects of attack.

With regard to the ages of the alcoholic operators, the study shows that during 1936 the age group from 20 to 29 years were the greatest offenders in operating a car after drinking, and that the next age group, from 30 to 39 years, ran them a close second. In 1936 their positions were reversed.

SATURDAY night is the peak period of the week, so far as alcoholic accidents are concerned.

Sunday is a close second. From Thursday to Monday, inclusive, is the part of the week when drinking operators most frequently find themselves in trouble.

Among other facts brought out by the study were that, with respect to fatal accidents, intoxicated drivers were as numerous in the country as in the cities, that the number of intoxicated women drivers showed an increase, that the ages of the intoxicated women drivers ranged from 26 to 33; that of those killed in 1936 by intoxicated operators only one was the intoxicated operator himself, and that only one intoxicated pedestrian was killed by a driver who "had been drinking."

It is admitted that no true statistical picture of the trend in the operation of motor vehicles by persons who have absorbed varying quantities of alcohol can be presented until the number of arrests made throughout the state by all agencies on the charge of intoxicated driving are made available.

To these cases of clear-cut charges must also be added those incidents in which liquor plays any part, even on the part of car occupants who often urge the driver to unsafe operation, particularly if the driver is either a permanent or temporary employee of the car owner.

There is no doubt that pedestrians more or less under the influence of liquor are becoming more and more of a menace to vehicular traffic as well as rendering themselves liable to sudden death or serious injuries. When an automobile strikes a collision with a human being, the latter generally suffers severely. This study shows that because of the impossibility of getting a coherent story from pedestrians involved in collisions with automobiles the records are such that only the car operator's story is available in most cases, with the result that the travellers on foot are generally found responsible for the mishap. There was a 33.4 per cent increase in the number of intoxicated persons involved in traffic accidents during the first five months of 1936 as compared with the same period in 1935.

In the number of intoxicated persons killed in motor vehicle accidents there was a 50 per cent increase in 1936 over 1935, while in the number of intoxicated pedestrians injured there was an increase of 33.4 per cent. It is considered safe to assume that many more were involved in traffic accidents during the period covered by the study, but, because of the minor nature of the injuries sustained, or no injury at all, no report was made of the occurrence.

In Connecticut the law requires a report to be made to the Department of Motor Vehicles in all cases where a personal injury is sustained, but, in accidents on rural roads, it generally depends on the driver whether a report is made or not, as not all drivers, particularly if it happens at night and an out-of-state car is involved, report accidents which at least seemingly are minor ones.

• • •

UNJUST TAXATION

AT THIS present address before the annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association at Toronto on June 3 V. R. Smith, General Manager, Confederation Life Association, said in part:

"Each year executives of life insurance companies refer to the unjust taxes on life insurance, a tax on death, but each year finds the situation unchanged and we continue to encounter, in every province, the taxation of life insurance premiums."

"Taxation of life insurance premiums by the provinces increases the cost of life insurance in Canada by over \$1,500,000 per annum. It is felt to suggest that these taxes are paid by the companies as distinct from the policyholders. Upwards to 80 per cent of the life insurance in force in Canada has been written on the mutual or participating plan, and in respect of such insurance these taxes are directly reflected in reduced returns made to policyholders and in the consequent higher net cost. Policyholders pay as citizens, all the taxes that citizens who do not receive life insurance pay. Inasmuch as it is generally conceded that life insurance is distinctly in the public interest, one would expect governments to adopt a policy to encourage rather than disencourage people to buy life insurance. This is the policy of the British Government. In Great Britain income tax assessors are permitted, in calculating their taxable income, to deduct up to one-third of their income any money paid by them into life insurance premiums. In Canada not only is no such deduction permitted under our income tax laws, but every province imposes an annual tax, varying from 1 per cent to 3.5 per cent on life insurance premiums paid during the year to the companies, and it is to be noted that this premium tax is in reality a tax on capital and not merely a tax on the income from that capital."

"Security from economic distress because of old age, premature death, sickness and accident, unemployment and other contingencies, has been uppermost in the minds of our legislators for several years. The betterment of the lot of each and every citizen is a cardinal plank in the platform of every political party. Surely it is inconsistent with these worthy objectives that voluntary efforts on the part of individuals, or of groups, to provide security against these same contingencies should be discriminated against through a tax upon their voluntary efforts. Those who practise thrift and provide protection for their dependents deserve a better fate. The



J. H. RIDDEL, Manager for Canada, Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Ltd., whose Accounts for 1936 show a strong business and financial position. The paid-up capital amounts to \$15,516,857.24, the general reserve fund is \$12,166,500.00, and the total resources are \$125,039,610.10. The name of the company has been changed to Eagle Star Insurance Company Limited.

great pressure for revenue upon all governments is fully recognized. Insurance companies, as corporate citizens, expect to contribute their fair share of that required revenue; policyholders, as individual citizens, must inevitably make their contribution. What is not understood is why life insurance policyholders (because the life insurance companies simply act as the tax collector) should be singled out for special additional taxation."

LIFE AGENTS' COMMISSION IN ITALY

INSTEAD of paying the commission for writing new business in a lump sum, the Italian State Life Office will in future pay the amount in three annual instalments of 50 per cent, 30 per cent, and 20 per cent. It is hoped thereby to make the agent more interested in the conservation of the business and thus reduce the number of lapses during the second and third years. The Federation of Agents has accepted the proposal in principle, but the agents prefer to have the matter settled by law. The private life insurance companies are taking the opportunity to negotiate for an increase in the rate of commission they receive on the quota of their business compulsorily ceded to the State Life Office.

• • •

LONDON LIFE'S NEW HAMILTON BRANCH

A NEW Ordinary Branch office has been opened by the London Life in the city of Hamilton. This office will be under the management of J. Hiles Templin. Mr. Templin joined the London Life five years ago in the city of London and has won promotion as District Supervisor in Hamilton and in 1935 was appointed District Manager in Ottawa. He has been very successful and is most competent insurance man. Returning to Hamilton he will be engaged in building a city agency for his company.

R. H. McCarter, C.L.U., District Manager of the company's Ordinary agency, will continue as manager of his extensive agency, which takes in the entire Niagara peninsula and extends as far west as Woodstock.

Harold T. Weir, C.L.U., has become manager for the Ordinary branch for the Ottawa district. Mr. Weir has been with the London Life four years and was appointed District Supervisor first at Owen Sound and then at Kitchener. In addition to being an outstanding personal producer, Mr. Weir has also shown marked ability as an organizer.

• • •

GERMAN PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

UNDER the name of the German Protection Association an organization exists in Germany to look after the interests of insurance buyers, with a membership of 5,659 individual firms. Last year its activities included the examination of 11,000 insurance policies and cooperation in the settlement of 760 insurance claims. The officials of the Association also inspected a number of factories to ascertain if they were adequately insured.

Special attention is given to the work of effecting improvement in policy conditions. At the recent annual meeting of the Association, a report was made on the improvements effected and regret was expressed that a number of others had not been carried through. It is interesting to note that the Association views with some anxiety the contemplated abandonment of the principle of "liability without fault" of motorists in favor of liability based on negligence. The Association seems to think that this is to favor the motorists, who are in the minority, at the expense of the road victim, who may not be in a position to prove negligence.

• • •

MONTH'S LIFE SALES SHOW 14% INCREASE

AN IMPROVEMENT of 14 per cent in sales of new ordinary life insurance in Canada and Newfoundland was recorded in April as compared with April, 1936, according to returns compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and given out on May 22 by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association. The figures respectively being \$22,913,000 and \$22,876,000. Ontario with sales of nearly \$15,600,

The husbandry of today yields the fruits of tomorrow.



So, co-operative thrift

through Life Insurance has

brought security for loved

ones and contentment in

old age to many thousands

of the Sun Life family all

over the world.

SUN LIFE  CANADA

FOUNDED 1792



Insurance Company of North America
Canadian Head Office
Toronto

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS EXCEEDS \$77,872,181.00

H. C. MILLS, General Manager for Canada

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
of London, England
Established 1824
Assets (including life funds) exceed \$150,000,000
FIRE
Head Office for Canada—MONTREAL—E. RENYON, Manager
Applications for Agencies Invited
Toronto General Agents—ALFRED W. SMITH, SON & RIDOUT, LTD.—6 Toronto St.—Phone Elgin 3155

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Sound INSURANCE PROTECTION**



SOUND policies to protect you—and
quick, courteous, intelligent service
if you have a claim. That's the Pilot
policy, made possible by company
claims offices throughout Ontario.

Tell Your Agent—"I WANT A PILOT POLICY"

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**OVER HALF A CENTURY OF
Service with Security**
EST. 1884
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MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY**
The
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
WRITING FIRE AND WINDSTORM
FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

A STERLING RECORD

Since its inception in 1884 this Company has an unbroken record of prompt and secure service to policyholders.

This achievement is evidence of efficient and conservative management which has always adhered to the policy of careful selection of risks and investment in sound securities.

**THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY

WRITING FIRE AND WINDSTORM
FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

**MILLIONERS MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.**

20-30% DIVIDENDS
AT COST!
FIRE, TORNADO
and SPRINKLER LEAKAGE
INSURANCE

**CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
HAMILTON, ONT.**

SATURDAY NIGHT

FIRE — AUTOMOBILE
ESTABLISHED 1840

WELLINGTON FIRE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
ONE OF THE OLDEST CANADIAN COMPANIES
H. BEGG
PRESIDENT

Statistics PROVE that YOU Need Sickness Insurance

In spite of modern science in dieting and medicine, the hospitals are full of sick people. Sickness is universal and unavoidable. It is sound sense to have Health Insurance. Mutual Benefit Policies cover disability of one day to a life-time.

Inquire for Particulars



Agents Wanted

The Largest Exclusive Health & Accident Concern in the World
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, 31 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO



GO FARTHER
BEFORE YOU NEED A QUART

Always adding oil? Then make the "First Quart" test. It's easy. Just drain and refill with Quaker State. Note the mileage. You'll find you go farther before you have to add the first quart. That's because there's an "extra quart of lubrication in every gallon." Quaker State Oil Refining Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

**THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY****Directors**

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A permanent, responsible institution

000, was up 15 per cent, and Quebec, with sales of over \$9,000,000, was up nearly 12 per cent. In the Atlantic Provinces increases ranged from 12 per cent, in New Brunswick to over 60 per cent, in Prince Edward Island. Business showed slight declines in Manitoba and Alberta, but an improvement of over 30 per cent, in Saskatchewan. In British Columbia sales were up 23½ per cent.

These sales, which are based on returns by 18 companies having 89 per cent, of the total insurance in force, are exclusive of group insurance, annuities, pension bonds without insurance, reinsurance, revivals, etc.

Detailed sales were as follows:—British Columbia, \$2,650,000; Alberta, \$1,170,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,178,000; Manitoba, \$1,454,000; Ontario, \$14,859,000; Quebec, \$9,137,000; New Brunswick, \$824,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,175,000; Prince Edward Island, \$130,000; Newfoundland, \$312,000; total, \$32,919,000.

of \$2,124,428.21 over capital, policy reserves and all liabilities.

While the total disability feature, the family income rider and the double indemnity clause provide valuable coverage at very attractive rates, the policy does not furnish protection for the whole of life, but only until age 65, and what is needed in most cases is whole life protection. We do not advise a "Term to 65" policy, but if you took a whole life policy with this company, with the added coverage afforded by the total disability, family income and double indemnity features referred to above, you would be making no mistake.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am enclosing an advertisement taken from the Journal of the American Medical Association. Could you tell me if this association is safe to do business with? As you see, they have a low rate.

C. W. G., Toronto, Ont.

As the two concerns referred to in the advertisement sent us, Physicians Casualty Association, and Physicians Health Association, are not licensed to do business in Canada and have no deposits with the Government here for the protection of Canadian policyholders, we would advise against insuring with them, even though the rates quoted are low.

In case of claim, payment could not be enforced in the local courts, but you would have to proceed to Omaha, Nebraska, where the head office is located, to try to collect, which would put you virtually at their mercy so far as getting your money was concerned.

Insurance that is not readily collectable is dear at any rate, however low. That is why it pays to buy insurance only from regularly licensed institutions, because in case of any dispute as to amount or validity of a claim, action may be taken in the local courts if necessary to enforce payment.

As licensed companies are required to maintain deposits and assets in Canada in excess of their Canadian liabilities, the money is available in this country with which to satisfy all valid claims.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have \$1,000 and wondered if I would get an annuity.

I could buy a small Canadian annuity for that, and wondered what your opinion would be. I must have something that is really safe, and could I draw it just the same if I went to England at any time. Thanking you for your help.

R. E. A., Halifax, N.S.

There is no question that you would be sure of receiving the money called for by the contract if you purchased an annuity from either the Dominion Government or a regularly licensed life insurance company in Canada.

Of course, only a small immediate annuity could be purchased for \$1,000, ranging from between \$50 and \$60 per annum, if bought at the earlier ages from 20 to 45, up to from \$70 to \$80 per annum for ages from 50 to 60. At the higher ages, say from ages 65 to 70, from about \$100 to \$115 per annum would be the income. The income from the annuity would be paid to you for life, however long you lived.

There would be no difficulty about receiving the money called for by the contract wherever your residence might happen to be, as it would be paid to you regularly, whether you resided in Canada, England, or elsewhere.

I carry life insurance with the Sun and the Metropolitan; there is no need to ask of their safety, but with so many different insurance companies handling industrial insurance and sold by regular agents, one wonders which to take.

W. S. T., Chapman Camp, B.C.

All the companies listed are regularly licensed both by the Dominion and by the Province of British Columbia, and are safe to insure with.

They all have deposits with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively, and all claims are readily collectable.

Their Government deposits are as follows: British Oak, \$284,563; Baloise Fire, \$126,877; Ohio Farmers, \$53,599; California Insurance Co., \$121,000; Sun Life, \$56,000; Metropolitan Life, \$186,659,409, also \$37,741,091 vested in Canadian trustees for the same purpose.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Recently I have been interviewed concerning taking insurance in the Occidental Life Insurance Co., with head office in Los Angeles. To me the policy that I am interested in looks to be very good. The plan is practically a term insurance policy with total disability, family income and double indemnity. Enclosed is a copy of the proposal form which the representative gave me.

Now I would like to know the standing of this insurance company and this type of insurance, how long the company has been in business and what they are capitalized at. Is it considered a good company as companies go? Are they good at paying claims?

R. W. N., Chatham, Ont.

Occidental Life Insurance Company of California, with Canadian head office at London, Ont., was incorporated and commenced business in 1906, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1928. It is regularly licensed to transact life insurance and insurance against bodily injury and death by accident and sickness throughout this country.

It maintains assets in Canada in excess of its Canadian liabilities, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$818,150 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. All claims are readily collectable and the company is safe to insure with.

Its paid-up capital is \$1,000,000. At the end of 1936 its total assets were \$37,371,017.04, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$34,246,588.83, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$3,124,428.21. There was thus a net surplus

Mutual Consideration

We assure all policyholders that our premiums are as low as mutual consideration for the protection of the insured and the sound financing of an Insurance Company will allow.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD

ESTABLISHED 1835

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA — TORONTO
COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

J. W. BENNIE, Associate Manager (Montreal)

BRANCHES:— MONTREAL, VANCOUVER, WINNIPEG

Both the Assured and the Agent benefit by association with

The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.

A. W. EASTMURE,
Managing Director

bank with

BARCLAYS

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA) offers a complete service to firms and individuals having domestic banking requirements, and places at the disposal of manufacturers and merchants, the Empire-wide banking service of the Barclays Group of Banks maintaining over 2,900 offices and with resources exceeding three billion dollars.

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EQUITABLE SECURITIES CORP. LTD.

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GENERAL AGENTS

CALGARY, ALBERTA

SASKATOON, SASK.

MCGALLUM-HILL AND COMPANY, LIMITED

REGINA, SASK.

FIRE • CASUALTY • MARINE

EAGLE STAR & DOMINIONS COMPANY LTD

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY

As at DECEMBER 31st, 1936

Paid-up Capital	\$ 15,816,857.24
General Reserve Fund	12,166,500.00
Profit and Loss A/C	1,551,956.08
Exchange Reserve Fund	364,995.00
Provision for Pensions	973,520.00
Life Assurance and Annuity Fund	70,307,784.80
Sinking Fund and Capital Redemption Fund	5,579,707.70
Fire Insurance Fund	2,056,024.84
Accident, Employers' Liability, Motor & General Insurance Funds	5,584,810.72
Marine Insurance Fund	1,598,958.50
Uncalled Capital	
	\$113,030,911.88
	10,008,698.22
	\$123,039,610.10

CHANGE OF NAME

Effective May 1st, 1937, the name of the Company was changed to

Eagle Star Insurance Company LIMITED

Head Office for Canada: 217 Bay Street, Toronto

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager for Canada

V. G. CREBER, Assistant Manager

S. FAIRLEY, Secretary



MONEY TO IMPROVE YOUR HOME

We are pleased to make loans for renovating and modernizing your home under the Government's Home Improvement Plan. Terms are easy and payments convenient. You do not need to be a regular customer to secure a loan. Consult the Manager of our nearest Branch and ask for booklet.

Applications are invited.

THE DOMINION BANK
ESTABLISHED 1871

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1832 1937

Problems . . .

KNOWLEDGE gained from an intimate association with the requirements of all branches of Canadian industry and enterprise is available to clients of this century-old Bank.

Business executives are invited to discuss their banking problems with our nearest Branch Manager.

Worldwide facilities in every department of banking

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA
OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING SERVICE

THE DOW THEORY AT WORK FOR YOU

THE stock market has now reached an interesting stage. Is it marking time, preparatory to another plunge downward? Or are the fundamental forces of recovery still exerting their influence in the upward side? Maybe you are hesitant and doubtful about the future. If so, you may find our current bulletin helpful. Let us send it to you, no cost or obligation. Just mention that you saw this advertisement in SATURDAY NIGHT.

INVESTMENT LETTERS, INC.

Directed by
CHARLES J. COLLINS



700 Union Guardian Bldg.
Detroit, Michigan

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

The citizens of the city of
TORONTO
own Life Insurance in this
company to the extent of
\$92,000,000.

(Total Insurance in Force over \$538,000,000.)

Established 1869
Head Office: WATERLOO, Ont.

Toronto Branch Offices:
TORONTO STAR BUILDING
CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING

EL. 8372
EL. 4356

MORE ABOUT THE CONNERY BILL

U.S. Legislation Designed to Regulate Wages and Hours Repeats the Fundamental Errors That Wrecked N.R.A.

BY WALTER LIPPmann

WHY was it thought desirable to lump together in one bill the prohibition of child labor, the fixing of minimum wages, the limitation of hours, the fixing of minimum wages? Progressive countries have been legislating on these matters for a hundred years and until the New Dealers came along, first with N.R.A., and now with the Connery bill, it was the practice of experienced reformers to deal with these subjects separately.

They are separate subjects. Minimum wages are concerned only with the most poorly paid group of workers. On the other hand, the limitation of hours affects all workers. Child labor is a distinct problem in special occupations in certain regions. There is no more reason why one board and one law should attempt to deal with all of these at once than that there should be one board laying down the whole law covering all forms of property and contract.

To lump all these subjects together is to betray the fact that none of them has been seriously studied. In the Connery bill we are back at the same old foolishness, which the President himself has condemned in the N.R.A., the foolishness of trying to deal with steel companies and coal mines and textile mills and clothing factories in one fell swoop.

If the President takes seriously the several objectives of the Connery bill, if he really means business and is not making big gestures, the first thing to do is to dissect the bill into its component parts.

The best way to begin would be to resurrect the Federal child labor act which the Supreme Court invalidated some years ago, improve it in the light of our present knowledge, and re-enact it as a separate bill. If, as seems probable, the present court will overrule its own decision on child labor as it overruled its decision in the Adkins case, something real will have been accomplished. Child labor will have been made unlawful in interstate commerce and the confused struggle over the child labor amendment will be over.

THE next step would be to draft a bill limiting the hours of labor in those specific industries where speeding up and other practices impair the health and ruin the nerves of workers. The number of hours that

a man ought to work depends upon the kind of work he is doing. It is silly to fix the same number of hours for a man who has to work at the pace set by a machine or by a conveyor belt and for a man who works out of doors at a pace which he more or less sets for himself.

The way to legislate on this problem is to select one by one the occupations where a limitation of hours is needed and to limit the hours in those occupations, leaving the others alone.

Then, finally, if the Federal government must enter the field of wage fixing, would it not be ordinary common sense to pick out a few sweat industries, legislate specifically for

them, set up special commissions to deal with them, and then see what experience teaches? Can any one seriously deny that by proceeding in some such way as this, by specific measures rather than wholesale, that more can be accomplished in a shorter time?

The Connery bill was written by amateurs who not only know nothing of the history of labor legislation but have learned nothing from the experience of the past four years. All the fundamental errors that vitiated N.R.A. they are blandly proposing to repeat. Again they want to deal with all industry at once. Again they propose to do it by delegating vast and undefined power. The only difference is that whereas N.R.A. delegated the power to employers associations and the A.F. of L., the Connery bill delegates it to five presidential appointees.

THE N.R.A. was bad enough in that it delegated the law-making power to private interests. But at least there was some pretense that these private interests were representative. In the Connery bill, on the other hand, the delegation of power is made outright to the personal appointees of the President.

I suppose that if this bill ever does become law and is tested in the courts and is rejected as arbitrary and unconstitutional, a great cry will go up that the courts are obstructing the will of Congress. Let us be clear about that now. This bill does not profess to be the judgment of Congress enacted into law. This bill is a request to Congress that it abdicate its power in the whole vast field of labor legislation. If the courts reject it, they will not be nullifying the legislative will of Congress. They will be protecting the legislative power of Congress as they protected it in the N.R.A. and hot oil decisions.

But if Congress is worthy of its own responsibilities, it will not rely upon the courts to protect its constitutional functions. It will put this bill aside, and substitute for it a series of specific laws carefully applied to the remedy of definite abuses.



NORMAN J. THOMSON, whose appointment to the post of Chief Commissioner of Industries, Canadian National Railways, with headquarters at Montreal, is announced by S. J. Hungerford, Chairman and President of the National System. Mr. Thomson is widely known in both railway and industrial circles and prior to his present appointment was Commissioner of Industry for the Central Region.

MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

dictated a length of 2,000 feet in which an impressive metal content occurs.

God's Lake has a length of close to 300 ft. of ore at the 4th level, with the gold content running \$12.60 per ton. The average width is close to five feet.

Quebec Manitou Mines has located ore intermittently for a length of 200 ft. along the surface. Diamond drilling has also indicated ore over a length of 1500 ft. Core lengths carrying values range from \$7.28 to \$34.53 per ton based on current value of metals. Precious metal values range from \$1 to \$16 in gold and silver, while the zinc content ranges from 4.10 to 22.60 per cent. This is a result of drilling to an average depth of 350 ft. Plans have been made for sinking a vertical shaft to 525 ft. in depth for underground development. The pro-

ject is estimated to cost \$100,000.00.

Sylvanite realized a net profit of \$952,000 or 29 cents per share during the year ended March 31. It is planned to increase the mill to a rate of 15,000 to 16,000 tons per month this year, in which case some further increase in output is indicated. In addition to this, the company is erecting a mill on the Delnite subsidiary and also developing the Tyrannite.

Omega produced \$566,500 during the year ended March 31 and realized a profit of \$106,843. This was before depreciation. The ore carried \$5 per ton, of which \$4.32 per ton was recovered. Ore reserves are estimated at 132,600 tons carrying \$5.60 per ton.

Central Patricia will pay a dividend of 4 cents per share on June 30.

Castile Trethewey made a profit of \$46,987 during the year ended March 31, before depreciation allowances.

Hollinger Consolidated has been treating higher grade ore this year, and production has been averaging approximately \$1,200,000 every 30 days. In the first quarter of this year the grade was \$8.38 compared with \$7.41 a year ago.

Ventures, Ltd., will pay a dividend of 12½ cents per share on July 5.

Temiskaming Mining Company after more than 20 years of idleness, will resume work on its property adjacent to Dome Mines.

Argosy Gold has reached 600 ft. in depth, and the mill is handling 115 tons of ore daily.

Kenora Nickel Mines has been incorporated by Cominco Mines. The property is at Empire Lake in the Thunder Bay area of Ontario. About 10,000 ft. of diamond drilling has in-



A. K. HARVIE, recently appointed to the important post of Supervisor of the Foreign Department of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, with headquarters at Toronto.

property consists of 61 claims situated in Bourlameau township in Quebec.

Moneta Porcupine has completed sinking to 550 ft. in depth. Stations are being cut, and crosscuts will be run out to the ore at the 150, 275, 400 and 525 ft. levels. By early July it is estimated the lateral work along the orebody itself will be in progress.

Falconbridge Nickel will pay the usual quarterly dividend of 7½ cents per share on June 30.

Pickle Crow will commence sinking to 2,000 ft. in depth within the next five weeks. Although the mine is very new and with lateral work not having so far revealed the full length of the orebodies, yet it is already apparent that around \$1,500,000 in gold occurs in each level.

Sudbury Basin stands ready to consider resumption of work on the company's property at Vermilion Lake in the Sudbury district provided the market for copper, lead and zinc becomes stabilized at around the present or slightly higher prices. Although only a limited amount of work was done on this property before the depression set in, yet the work indicated \$10,000 tons of ore of excellent grade in the limited depth and length explored. In the meantime, Sudbury Basin is realizing an income of around \$400,000 a year in the form of interest and dividends.

SURVEY OF SECURITIES

THE eleventh annual edition of the Survey of Corporate Securities, 1937, has just been issued by the Financial Post, Toronto.

Complete up-to-date particulars on some 1,500 Canadian companies whose securities are in the hands of the public are given in the new edition.

A feature of the new volume is an eighty-page range table for Canadian stocks, covering high and low quotations each year from 1929.

Investment demand for segregation of securities according to industry is satisfied in the new volume by classification of companies under these headings: Pulp and paper, construction, iron and steel, banking, oil, public utilities, rubber, textiles, real estate, beverages, investment trusts, trust and loan, milling, foodstuffs, merchandising and transportation.

The book contains 292 pages completely indexed. It is published by the MacLean Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, and sells at \$2.00.

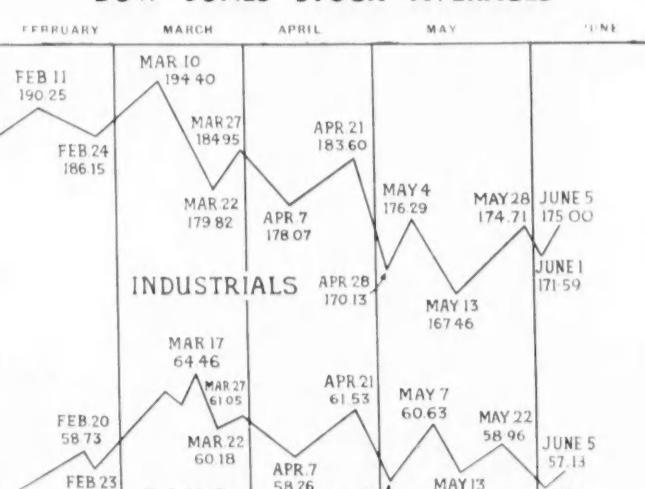
BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from page 21)

that the market has registered over the past five weeks, are conclusive; they at least would seem to place the burden of proof more on the bears than on the bulls. An encouraging development would now be the ability of the market to move decisively above its rally point of early May. This development, which would be indicated by closes in both the Railroad and the Industrial averages at or above 61.64 and 177.31 respectively, would suggest a reversal in the intermediate movement to an upward direction and the possibility of a run to new high levels for the year in the general market.

MARKET POSITION If you look at the price graph below and note the action of both averages, you will find the first hint of a possible market turn. Provided the rally from the June 1 lows can carry on for a week or so, and the next minor decline approaches but does not penetrate Industrials 171.59, Rails 56.99, active traders on margin might use about 25% to 50% of their funds in stocks, prepared however to abandon them if later BOTH averages dip through the above low points. Investors should sit pat for the present.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



DAILY AVERAGE STOCK TRANSACTIONS

2,346,000 1,936,000 1,330,000 772,000 590,000

SILVERWOOD DAIRIES LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheet

AS AT 3rd APRIL, 1937

<u>ASSETS</u>		<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
CURRENT:		CURRENT:	
Cash on hand and in banks	\$ 96,607.83	Accounts payable and accrued charges	\$ 204,616.74
Bonds issued or guaranteed by the Ontario Government at book value including accrued interest (Market value \$95,299.65)	96,299.65	Accounts payable milk and cream patrons	157,784.68
Accounts and notes receivable less reserves	224,952.55	Reserve for dominion income and provincial corporation taxes	39,150.00
Sundry receivables	18,700.00	Interest accrued on bonds, debentures and mortgages	17,887.67
Inventories (including stores and supplies) as determined and certified by the management and valued at the lower of cost or market	293,180.88		
Life insurance including \$545,000 on company executives — cash surrender value	86,103.00		
	\$ 815,843.91		
MORTGAGES RECEIVABLE AND SUNDAY INVESTMENTS	5,358.24		
CAPITAL ASSETS:			
At replacement values as appraised in 1930 to 1933 with subsequent additions at cost:			
Land	\$ 315,314.50		
Buildings	\$1,855,573.48		
Machinery and equipment	1,776,264.55		
Containers and other floating equipment	253,308.85		
Bottles in trade	18,440.27		
Iceless cabinets	927,360.59		
Trucks and automobiles	229,837.61		
Horses	47,583.35		
Wagons and stable equipment	113,067.13		
Office, store and branch equipment	101,465.21		
	5,322,901.04		
	5,638,215.54		
DEFERRED:			
Prepaid expenses	\$ 62,110.97		
Cream top bottle patent license less amounts written off	40,000.00		
	102,110.97		
	\$6,561,528.66		

(President A. E. Silverwood's Letter SILVERWOOD DAIRIES LIMITED)

London, Ont., June 7th, 1937

To OUR SHAREHOLDERS:
The Annual Report of the Company for the year ending April 3rd, 1937, is herewith submitted. With this Report you will find Balance Sheet showing Assets and Liabilities, Trading and Profit and Loss Account, also Surplus Account.

This is the first report since the consolidation of our twenty-four operating companies. The benefits from the consolidation and refinancing being reflected in the financial statement of the Company, and the Company is better able to meet its obligations from a working capital position and to effect many savings. These savings will be further reflected in this and succeeding years.

Volume of Business.—You will be interested in noting from the following table that using the same basis of calculation, our sales for last year show an increase of over 10%. If you follow the comparison through, you will see that we have an actual improvement in our net earnings—last year we had a net profit of \$101,653.90—this year, including debenture interest paid to former holders of Preference Shares, our profit is \$159,780.17. In this table, we have also included a new setup based on the actual sales to the public, all inter-branch sales deleted. This will be the basis for future comparison.

Year Ending 28th March 1936 (Inter-Branch Sales Included)	Year Ending 3rd April 1937 (Inter-Branch Sales Included)	Year Ending 3rd April 1937 (Inter-Branch Sales Eliminated)
Sales (Including Inter-Company Sales)	\$7,348,475.16	\$8,181,887.66
Less: Cost of Materials	60.58	62.82
Prod. Wages & Direct Exp.	5,900,919.77	5,988,964.00
Prov. for Depreciation	264,142.87	250,952.00
	6,616,230.46	5,912,404.10
Gross Profit on Sales	90.05	88.06
Less: Cabinet Rentals and Other Revenue	\$ 742,245.00	9.80
	50,618.18	.64
Gross Profit on Sales	9.95	11.94
Less: Trading Profit	\$ 782,861.18	10.44
Less: Management Fee, Administration and Indirect Exp.	572,170.57	7.78
	8 210,690.81	3.05
Less: Amortization of Patent License	10,000.00	.15
Int. on Deb. and Mortgages	.76	.09
Prov. for Dom. Inc. Taxes	.46	.20
Prov. for Prov. Corp. Taxes	9,195.90	.09
	109,036.91	1.08
	\$ 101,653.90	1.38
Net Profit for Year	101,653.90	1.38
	\$ 159,780.17	

Earnings.—We would especially direct your attention to the improvement in earnings as compared with the previous year. These improved earnings are after providing for all taxes, including an increase of \$30,000 in Sales Tax. These taxes have become so burdensome as to be almost confiscatory and therefore I am treating the matter of taxes in greater detail. During this year there has been no deviation from our policy of maintaining our plants and equipment in splendid shape, and we have followed the usual procedure of satisfactorily meeting our obligations to our creditors, received from time to time demands in our books at \$2,437,392.76, which you will note represent nearly fifty per cent of the entire fixed assets, exclusive of Land.

Taxes.—It is hardly necessary to point out that during recent years many taxes have increased from fifty to one hundred percent. Let me point out here that in 1929 the Dominion Income Tax was 10% with an exemption of \$2,000 each on our then existing twenty-five companies. For four years now the exemption has been cancelled, and now we are paying the Federal Government 15% on our net profits. This year, therefore, we have increased over 100% in the last seven years.

Turning next to Provincial Tax, prior to 1933, we had no Provincial Corporation of Profits Tax. Since that time, we have provided or paid out to the Provincial Government over \$50,000.

Sales Tax.—This tax has hit our Company harder than any other tax, and just to inform you how this has affected us, we are indicating the rate at which it has been assessed:

1931, June 1st to April 6th, 1932, April 7th to May 1st, 1936, incl. 1932, April 7th to May 1st, 1936, incl. 6%

1931, June 2nd to April 6th, 1932, April 7th to May 2nd to date 1932, April 7th to May 1st, 1936, incl. 8%

FROM APRIL 7th, 1932, WE HAVE PAID SALES TAX OF FROM 6% TO 8% ON ICE CREAM.

The net result of this is that in 1931 we paid 1% on purchases of supplies used by our Companies, with the tax amounting to approximately \$5,000.00, the value was close to five per cent, or a net increase of approximately \$95,000.00, or 1900%. Now, forgetting municipal tax, gasoline tax, excise tax, sugar tax, and other taxes that could be named, and thinking only of the increase in Federal Income Tax of 100%, the Provincial Corporation Tax, and the increase in Sales Tax, you, as shareholders, can see something of the burden you Company has had to bear, and in reality your interests have been placed in a secondary position. As a matter of fact, the increase in these three tax alone, represented about a half times as much as the amount that is left to the credit of shareholders as a return on their investment of several million dollars. Surely we have reason to hope that the time is not far distant when there will be some redress on this basis of taxation.

Sales Tax on Ice Cream.—Just here we feel it in order to register a protest on this tax, as Ice Cream made by hotels, restaurants and individual concerns, to be consumed as food on the premises, is free of Sales Tax, whereas when we, as manufacturers, sell these same institutions for consumption as food, or sell the public generally, we are forced to remit to the government 8% on these sales. We have registered a protest against this discrimination, and we are hopeful that sooner or later the protest of the ice cream manufacturers will be recognized and this tax eliminated.

Re Dividends.—At the time our refinancing was arranged last year, the Company covenanted that it would not pay dividends on the Preferred or Common Stock that would reduce the working capital below \$100,000. Further, the Company covenanted that so long as any of the bonds were held, no dividends would be paid on the Preferred or Common Stock until such time as payment in surplus cash had been reduced below \$100,000. It is interesting to note that the Company now holds nearly \$400,000 of working capital and has an earned surplus of over \$130,000. If you will refer to the statement, you will note that dividends on the Preferred Stock are in arrears 10c per share. You will also note that the Common Stock is entitled to 10c per share per annum after the 10c per share cumulative to Preferred Stock has been paid, and thereafter to participate ratably, with the Preference Shares. We are hopeful that with improving business conditions our Company will shortly be able to lessen this heavy burden of taxation and that ultimately you will receive satisfactory returns on your investment.

Listing of Stock.—As part of our reorganization proposals, the Company is making application for the listing of its Capital Stock on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

We are continuing to consolidate and strengthen our position in the various territories that we serve, and I again want to pay tribute on behalf of myself and the Board of Directors to the Management and Employees alike for the splendid service rendered by the Company. The high quality of our products is gaining increased recognition, and the measure of success that we have achieved has been largely the result of maintaining this high standard of quality and the splendid co-operation that has existed throughout our organization.

SILVERWOOD DAIRIES, LIMITED

A. E. Silverwood,

President.

AES 11.

TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 3RD APRIL, 1937

Sales (after eliminating inter-branch sales of \$1,467,870.92)	\$6,714,016.74
Less:	
Cost of materials	\$5,672,487.10
Productive wages and direct expenses including sales tax on ice cream	1,088,064.00
Provision for depreciation	250,952.00
	\$5,912,035.10
Gross profit on sales	\$ 801,618.74
Iceless cabinet rentals and other income	52,416.75
	\$ 854,035.10
Less:	
Management fee, administrative and indirect expenses	604,627.96
	\$ 249,402.14
Amortization of patent license	\$ 10,000.00
Interest on 5% First Mortgage Bonds	\$26,947.82
Interest on old 6% debentures, mortgages and mortgage bonds of subsidiaries	28,978.15
Interest on 6% Debentures	87,000.00
Provision for dominion income and provincial corporation taxes	25,696.00
	\$ 176,621.97
Net profit for the year	\$ 22,780.17

EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Surplus 28th March, 1936	\$ 81,871.25
Less:	
Dominion income and provincial corporation taxes re prior years	20,125.92
Consolidation expenses less capital surplus	2,257.03
	22,380.95
Net profit for the year	\$ 59,490.23
Surplus 3rd April, 1937	\$ 152,270.45

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have made an examination of the annexed consolidated balance sheet of Silverwood Dairies, Limited, and of the statements of the Toronto and London branches and have also made a general examination of the balance sheets and supporting data of the other twenty-one branches as prepared by the company's internal audit department but we did not make a detailed audit of the transactions for the year. Subject thereto, we report that in our opinion the attached consolidated balance sheet as at 3rd April, 1937, is drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of Silverwood Dairies, Limited and its subsidiaries according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books.

Toronto, Canada, 3rd June, 1937.

CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH and NASH,

Chartered Accountants.

OPERATING PLANTS LOCATED AT:

BRANTFORD (2)	GUILPH	NORTH BAY	SUDBURY
CARGILL	HAMILTON	PETERBOROUGH	TORONTO (2)
CAYUGA	KITCHENER	ST. CATHARINES	WINDSOR
CHATHAM	LONDON (5)	SARNIA	WOODSTOCK (2)
ELMIRA	LUCONOW	STRATFORD	

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A. E. SILVERWOOD, London, President	T. R. HARRISON, Toronto
W. E. ROBINSON, London, Vice-President	R. G. IVEY, K.C., London
GEO. H. BELTON, London	E. W. NESBITT, Woodstock
W. H. CARRUTHERS, Toronto	DR. L. E. POLLOCK, Toronto
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LAW OR ADMINISTRATION

(Continued from Page 21)

stitute but a small fraction of the public business. Parliament will quibble over a few thousand dollars, and then vote millions in the twinkling of an eye. Even the cabinet members who are the heads of the various administrative departments exercise only a nominal control over many of the functions, because on their entry into office they are faced with such a mass of detail that they must rely on the knowledge and advice of the permanent officials. These officials, along with commissioners, trustees and other special appointees, and the armies of clerks under their authority, constitute the bureaucracy of today. It released from the bondage of federalism, it might even become a centralized and largely bureaucratic administrative system. And a bureaucracy, just like a democracy, or a monarchy, or an oligarchy, can be good, bad, or indifferent, according to the spirit in which it is administered. Much of our legislation of recent years has taken the form of "blanket" statutes empowering the government, or some department head, or some board or commission, to pass regulations, require licenses and fix rates or fees. The British Columbia Legislature authorized the government of the province to administer the marketing of products. Under that authority, six schemes were set up, with a system of licenses or other means of control for each. The fees and other details were fixed by administrative power, that is by order-in-council, and not in the legislation itself.

PARALLELS are readily found in other fields. The minimum wage laws in force in most of our provinces are a common type. These acts do not fix minimum wage rates. Instead, they set up boards or commissions

authorized to fix such rates and also working conditions. The Ontario codes which came to grief so quickly were imposed under legislation of a similar kind. Ontario has vested its Securities Commissioner with extremely wide powers of action for the purpose of controlling security issues. Workmen's compensation acts do not state what the rate of assessment on a given industry shall be, but merely empower the Commission to determine it. In fact the nature of our Dominion Laws concerning the regulation of railways, the grain trade, and numerous other activities, seem to be similar.

The basic distinction between these measures, and others such as succession duties acts, income tax acts, etc., is in the fact that the rates under these latter are declared in the acts themselves. A succession duty act states what the rate of duty is to be on an estate of a specified amount. The Dominion Income tax acts state exactly what rate you are to pay on income within defined brackets. Corporation tax acts of the provinces define what taxes are to be paid. The Customs Tariff rates are part of the statute, though here there was a tendency in the depression years to create some "flexible" tariffs, artificial valuations, etc., so as to establish an administrative power to actually fix the duty at a particular time.

Even under the tax laws, considerable scope for "interpretation" is left to the government department. The Income Tax, the Customs and various other departments have built up bulky sets of "rulings" under that head. It is one thing to know what the rate of income tax is to be, and another to agree on the amount of income, and the latter hinges on how much is allowed for depreciation, obsolescence, and various other items spent or merely reserved.

THE courts do not examine the wisdom of legislation, however. A measure may be foolish or impractical, but nevertheless quite sound in constitutional law. The point of real interest in the British Columbia case therefore, is the court's decision that the legislature is not able to delegate any power which might be deemed legislative. This is rather a shock to our constitutional consciences, for we have been trained in the thought that our parliaments and legislatures are supreme, that there are no constitutional limits to what they can do, other than those arising out of division of authority in our federal system. Even if it involves taking away a man's property, or cutting off his head, without any excuse whatever, the only possible question is as to which one has the right to do so. By the same token, they should be able to invest some one else with this power. But the Supreme Court of British Columbia says in effect that they can not delegate power which is legislative in character.

The net result is going to depend first upon whether the British Columbia decision stands up before higher courts, namely the Supreme Court of

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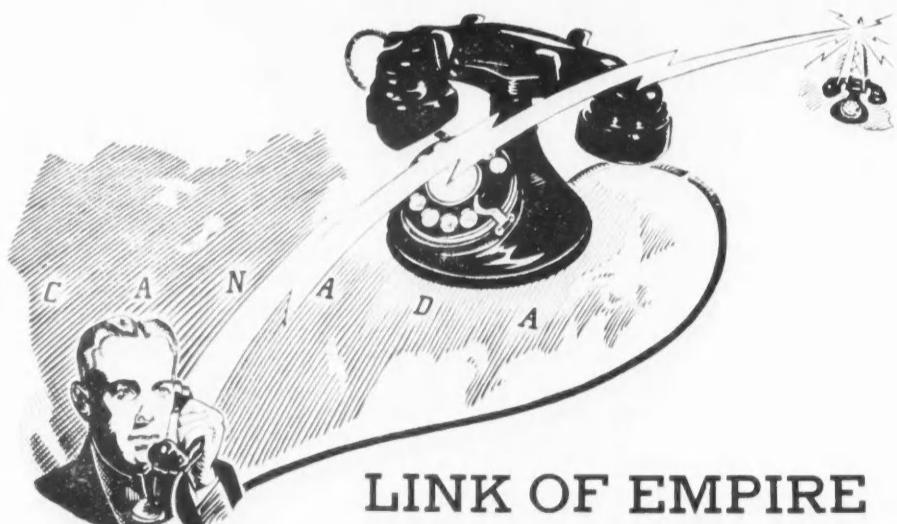
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Winnipeg	- - -	3.25
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Regina	- - -	4.25
Moose Jaw	- - -	4.25
Calgary	- - -	5.50
Edmonton	- - -	5.25
Vancouver	- - -	6.50
Victoria	- - -	6.50

Canada, and possibly also the judicial committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain, and in the event of it being so upheld, on what specific measures or acts may be deemed to be legislative in nature.

For instance if the regulations of the various workmen's compensation and minimum wage boards should be held invalid, it would then become necessary to have such regulations at all, that they be incorporated in the statutes. Marketing schemes and industrial codes seem to be the most directly concerned. Such a result might not be harmful, for it would mean more careful inquiry and fewer changes. The statutes would be bulkier, but the regulations less so. The business of controlling people would undoubtedly be impeded. That would be welcomed by those who believe in individuality and the old "laissez faire." It would deeply hurt those who look upon government control as our salvation.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE U.S.

(Continued from Page 21) annuities, it is a great social mistake, I think, to regard insurances primarily from an actuarial standpoint.

YOU cannot make social security laws on the actuarial principles of private insurance. The purpose of such laws is what needs to be borne in mind, and the purpose is not to enforce thrift upon the poor, whose incomes are inadequate, anyhow, to the maintenance of a decent living standard for the family. The purpose of social insurances is to stabilize the economic order, maintain purchasing power in times of depression, and so halt the downward slump, prevent the accumulation of vast masses of charity cases to be taken care of by made work programs, and to distribute to the needy a larger share of the profits of industry than they are capable of getting for themselves.

There are numerous objections to the present program, but the basic one is that this plan for social and economic stabilization ought to be borne by the nation as a whole, and instead it is put upon the shoulders

of the workers and employers, and ultimately upon the consumers. The employed worker, and productive in industry, must pay the cost. If it is true that there is a considerable technological unemployment in the country then these laws cannot help but accelerate it, because they put a premium on employing men and give every advantage to the machine. The British law aims to guarantee a modest basic income to all workers in distress, but the benefits in the U.S. act depend entirely on the wages previously earned by an insured person and are farce for those least likely to need them.

The huge numbers of existing unemployed are totally ignored, and cannot begin to become beneficiaries until they are re-employed in the industrial system.

Actually the security which the old-age system offers is precarious indeed. "An insured worker" to quote Mr. Epstein, "must average at least \$100 a month uninterruptedly for twenty years to get a pension of \$32.50 a month when he is sixty-five years old. With sickness, strikes and unemployment . . . most workers would not get such annual-

ties unless they worked for twenty-five or thirty years." And although the act does not provide security for many years to come, it places an immediate back-breaking burden upon the workers, especially the younger and better paid ones, precisely at the time when they ought to be founding homes for which they need their earnings.

There is more than one danger inherent in the huge reserves contemplated under the old-age insurance plan, which is estimated to reach forty-seven billions in 1980. Possibly Congress may dissipate the funds for other purposes, since they are not earmarked, but that might conceivably be the lesser of several evils. The sum is twelve billion dollars above our present indebtedness, and it may be invested only in government bonds. The effect on the national economy when all governmental bonds are withdrawn from the banks, insurance companies, trust funds and private investors can be imagined. There is a serious chance that all governmental debt and securities will be in one account controlled by the government itself.

The administration of the unemployment insurances, as the act stands, is incredibly cumbersome, complicated and expensive. "Instead of promoting adequacy of standards and uniformity, the act encourages a confusing variety of systems," says Mr. Epstein. "Indeed, the act has already brought about a miscellany of forty-eight divergent state plans." Actually the tax credit plan for unemployment insurance was opposed from the start by every single student of the problem.

So much really constructive thinking and criticism, with such unanimity of conclusion, has been done on the Social Security act by public-minded citizens and experts that there is really no excuse for not reforming it. Certainly it might be well to reform this act before rushing headlong into highly debatable wages and hours legislation. And, above all, the Social Security act might be reconsidered and reformed before another billion and a half is voted for W.P.A. Because really intelligent and generous unemployment insurance laws would make much of the W.P.A. activity unnecessary.